The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Annual Report of the Congressional Printer.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Arrival of Members and Senators at the Capital.

Civil Service Reform in the Appointments.

The Eight-Hour Law to be Enforced on Government Works.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The trains today have brought a large number of members of Congress, among them Vice-President Colfax, Gen. Butler, Gen. Hawley, and many others. There is much interchange of good feeling and congratulation among Republicans, and a general anticipation of a quiet and harmonious session of Congress. The House will have nothing on hand for a few days, unless it be the filling of vacancies on two or three of the committees, which are expected to be made by the resignation of Messrs. Banks, Blair, and Farnsworth. The Republican members of the Senate will hold a caucus Monday afternoon or evening, to agree upon the reorganization of their committees, in which several important changes will take place.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The annual report of A. M. Clapp, Superintendent of public printing, shows the cost of the printing for the year ending Sept. 13, 1872, to have been as follows: For the public printing, $705,596 21; for paper for the public printing, $496,989 25; for the public binding, $541,663 16; for lithographing and engraving for Congress, $43,357 90; for mapping for the Supreme Court of the United States, $1,331 75; salaries, &c., in the office of the Congressional printer, $12,514; total, $1,802,343 27. The cost of the same for the past ten years, compared, is as follows: 1863, $1,417,-146 01; 1864, $1,443,634 20; 1865, $2,227,099 32; 1866, $1,869,379 35; 1867, $1,599,218 39; 1868, $1,309,068 85; 1869, $1,507,240 69; 1870, $1,609,859 92; 1871, $1,633,-778 81; 1872, $1,802,343 27. Amount realized from the sale of paper shavings, documents, &c., $36,999 12. There was executed for Congress during the year 1872 printing and binding to the amount of $893,189 97; the year preceding was $679,819 75 for the same class of work, showing an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent. The office completed during the past year 119,284 pages of documentary composition and 786,900 volumes of that class of work, many of which exceed one thousand pages each. By the law of May 8, 1872, it is provided that after the first day of July next, each department or public office shall be supplied with printing and binding in accordance with definite appropriations which cannot be exceeded. The demand for executive printing and binding grows with each year. As the country expands in population, and the interests of the Government become enlarged. The increase in departmental and the other executive printing and binding during the past year, over its predecessor, is about fifteen per cent. The law of 1871, which abolished the publication of the annual mechanical report with illustrations, has reduced the expense of the Patent Office printing very considerably. The Congressional printer significantly remarks: "As a measure of economy it appears to be a success. The public printing is increasing so rapidly that the printer says: "The enlarged building is barely adequate to meet the present necessities of its increasing business. There is no room to spare to a prospective increase, and I would recommend an appropriation sufficient to erect a wing on the west line of this property, from the main building to the alley, similar in structure, except the tower, to that erected on North Capitol-street one year ago. That would give more favorable rooms for machine shop, paper warehouse, and stereotype foundry, than are at present afforded, and enlarge the composing-room, bindery, and folding-room, all of which will soon require additional accommodations."

ANOTHER CIVIL SERVICE REFORM APPOINTMENT.

The President today appointed Lucien Hawley, Esq., Supervisor of Internal Revenue for New-York, in place of Silas B. Dutcher, whose resignation takes effect on Monday next. Mr. Hawley is at the head of the list of revenue agents, and has long been Mr. Dutcher's principal assistant.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that of the $341,706,036 returned on income prior to June 30, 1872, exclusive of the special income tax of 1864, the sum of $260,-700,986 was paid by individuals, $29,048,433 were withheld from dividends and additions to surplus of banks, $5,680,392 from the dividends of insurance companies, $20,955,808 from dividends of railroad companies, $9,852,202 from the interest on bonds of railroad companies, and $13,772,062 from salaries of United States officers and employes. The receipts from spirits of all kinds during the year ending with June last were $49,475,516, there being 3,649 distilleries. The tax received on fermented liquors at $1 per barrel was, for the year 1872, $8,009,969. The total product of manufactured tobacco was 107,269,855 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots, &c., on which taxes were collected, was 1,527,705,972; total receipts, $33,736,170.

Receipts of Fractional Currency for the Week—The Amount of Outstanding Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The following is the currency statement for the week:

Fractional currency received from the Printing Division during the week	$228,000
Shipments	586,800
Shipments of notes	646,500
Amount held by the Treasurer of the United States as security for national bank circulation	385,853,400
For public deposits	15,693,000
Internal revenue receipts today	248,176
Receipts for the month	8,804,989
And for the fiscal year to date	83,289,548
National bank notes outstanding	242,038,811

The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$64,387 50
Legal-tender notes, (new issue)	104,401,182 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	253,650,074 00
One-year notes of 1863	99,340 00
Two-year notes of 1863	34,150 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	31,800 00
Compound interest notes	580,010 00
Fractional currency, (first issue)	4,377,254 78
Fractional currency, (second issue)	3,180,687 01
Fractional currency, (third issue)	3,757,671 46
Fractional currency, (fourth issue, first series)	20,394,772 87
Fractional currency, (fourth issue, second series)	12,016,303 00
Total	$402,607,632 62

Visitors to the President—Extension of Patents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The President received a large number of visitors today, principally members of Congress, among whom were Senators Morton and Wilson.

The Commissioner of Patents today extended the patent of Asa L. Whipple, of Pennsylvania, for a railroad car-brake, and the patent of A. Cooley, of Chicago, for pumps.

The Eight-Hour Law and the Government Works.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—A committee of bricklayers from New-York and Jersey City arrived here today, to request that the eight-hour law be enforced with reference to the work now in progress at Fort Warren. They were referred by the President to the Secretary of War, who has jurisdiction over the fort. The Secretary informed the Committee that so long as he held his present official position, the law should be enforced on all military works. The Committee will, at his request, prepare a statement of their grievances for the action of the Secretary.

THE WATERFORD BANK.

The Excitement Over the Robbery Not Subsided—A Compromise Spoken of—The Robbers Suspected.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERFORD, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The excitement which the robbery of the bank in this village created has not died out, though two months have elapsed since the commission of the crime. The loss was so large, and distributed among so many people, that it affected all classes, and it has prevented many outlays and numerous improvements which were in contemplation. For the past few days it had been reported that negotiations for a compromise between the owners of the stolen stock and bonds, and the thieves have been going on. Many who heard this rumor hoped that the negotiations would result in the return of the stolen securities, even if the robbers were allowed to go unpunished. Some of the largest losers, however, opposed the compromise. They were not disposed to compound a felony, and refused to attend any of the conferences. The hunt for the robbers, and for evidence which will justify their conviction, has not ended. Indeed, the police authorities of Albany and Troy are morally satisfied as to the personality of the men who robbed the bank, but they admit their lack of legal proof. A Troy detective remarked this afternoon to an officer of the bank, that one of the suspected persons had got into a tight place, and that this man might, to save himself from State Prison, confess his participancy in the crime and disclose the names of his associates. Independent of this, the detective said that with the proof he had, he intended to go before the Grand Jury, which sits in January next, and make an effort to procure the indictment of several noted New-York and Troy thieves. He admitted, however, that his proof was not sufficient of itself to warrant conviction. The exact loss by the robbery has not been made public until today. It is now said that it will exceed $600,000. The bank's share of this loss is, as already stated, about $10,000. The remainder falls upon private individuals, some of whom have not given up hopes of a compromise. If this is not obtained, several suits, to test the bank's responsibility, will be brought against it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fatal Fire in Sandwich—Fall of a Building in Boston.

SANDWICH, Mass., Nov. 30.—The store of Shadrach N. Howland, the Postmaster at West Barnstable, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, including the postal matter, at 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. Howland's eldest son, aged thirty years, who slept in the second story of the building, was also burned. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been a kerosene lamp used by the unfortunate victim.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—In Cambridgeport, yesterday, the iron roof of a brick building, 150 feet long, and 50 feet wide, nearly completed for the Gas Company, fell through, making a total wreck of the entire structure. Two workmen were slightly injured. The damage to the building is $15,000.

Another Fatal Fire—The Small-Pox in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Kauffer's stable, with twelve horses and other contents, was burned in Fitchburg this morning, and also a wooden tenement house. Phelps Dale, a well-known musical professor, was burned to death while attempting to remove articles from the tenement.

Of 176 deaths in Boston during the present week, fifty-three were from small-pox.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Still Balloting for an United States Senator—Continued Excitement—No Result Attained.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 30.—The vote upon the Senatorial question in the Legislature caused continued excitement today. The first ballot today was almost the same as yesterday. On the second ballot Vance received 72; Merrimon, 31; Pool, 58. The Republicans voting for Merrimon are increasing.

CALIFORNIA.

Heavy Rains Falling Throughout the State—Mining Stocks Weak—A Popular Resort in San Francisco Destroyed by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Heavy rains prevail throughout the State, to the north as far as Oroville, and south to Visalia. The season promises very favorably.

The agents of the Pacific Mail Company require shippers by the Arizona to pay $60,000 for the services of the Constitution in towing the vessel into this harbor.

Mining stocks weak. Chollar, $61; Gould & Curry, $205; Yellow Jacket, $98; Belcher, $101; Raymond & Ely, $120; Crown Point, $100.

A fire at 6 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed Hayes' Valley Pavilion, a place of popular resort for years past. The loss is $86,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad—More Indian Murders in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The grading of the Kansas Pacific Railroad is almost completed to Fort Craig. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad will reach the same point in March next.

More murders are reported to have been committed by the Apaches in Arizona.

Gov. Safford has gone to visit Cochise, the Indian chief.

MEMORIAL OF GEN. MEADE.

Meeting of the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association—Honors to the Memory of Gen. Meade.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Nov. 30.—At a meeting of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, yesterday, resolutions were adopted providing for the erection of a memorial column and statue in honor of Gen. Meade. An executive committee, consisting of President Grant and a number of Generals, was selected, to have charge of raising a fund of $100,000. It was also resolved that an address be issued, inviting the co-operation of Governors, Legislatures, and the Mayors and Councils of cities which furnished forces to the Army of the Potomac, and to Union Leagues and Associations of Pennsylvania Reserves, and the Grand Army of the Potomac, in raising the Meade Memorial Fund.

THE TURF.

Fall Meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club—A Successful Day's Racing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—This was the first day of the Fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The weather was clear and cold, and the track in good condition. The attendance was very small, owing to the limited means of conveyance. Only six private teams were out, nearly all the horses in the city being laid up with the prevalent malady.

The first race was a hurdle race; two miles; Club purse $600; first horse, $450; second horse, $100; third horse, $50. The race was won by Village Blacksmith, beating Blind Tom and Pelham in the order named. Time, 4:03. Pelham fell at the sixth hurdle. Blind Tom led to the homestretch, when he was overhauled by Village Blacksmith. Blind Tom was the favorite against the field.

The second race was a sweepstakes, for two-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay, with $800 added; second horse to receive $200; third horse, $50; distance one mile. The race was won by Sallie Watson, beating Vandalia, Edwin Adams, Sunrise, Sallie Keller, and Mr. Bonnabel's ch. g., in the order named. Time, 1:47¾. At the start Sallie Watson took the lead, the others being well bunched, except Vandalia, who was several lengths behind from the first. She gradually went to the front, and was only beaten a half a length.

The third race was two-mile heats, for all ages; Club purse, $1,200; first horse, $900; second horse, $200; third horse, $100. The following is a summary:

Hollywood	1	1
Frogtown	2	2
Annie Bush	3	3

Nick Baker, Regulator, and Sir Rufus distanced.

In the first heat Sir Rufus refused to go. Nick Baker led to the homestretch, with Annie Bush second, when Hollywood and Frogtown came to the front, Hollywood winning by a neck, Annie Bush a good third. In the second heat Frogtown led, with Annie Bush second and Hollywood trailing until entering the homestretch, when Hollywood took the lead, winning by half a neck. Time, 3:38¾ and 3:40½. Tuesday is the second day, and the races will continue during the week.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Sallie Watson was the favorite against the field in the second race. In the third race Frogtown was the favorite, selling in the pools at $200, Hollywood $180, and Annie Bush at $100.

WINTER STORMS.

Boisterous Weather on Lake Michigan—Great Damage to Shipping—Storms in Other Places—Winter Set In.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 30.—The weather has been extremely cold and boisterous for a few days past. The steamers and sailing-vessels come in loaded down with ice, and some of them nearly disabled. The schooner Morning Star capsized near Pentwater, Mich., and one life was lost. The scow Minnie Carlette ran ashore near Pentwater, and is a total wreck. The crew were saved. The schooner Delaware was stranded near Holland, and is a total wreck. The crew were saved. The schooner Robert Howlett was stranded near the same place. The crew are safe. The schooner Rob Roy was stranded at Saugatuck.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The canal is partially frozen over, but the passage of the boats is but slightly interrupted. It is snowing.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The terrible storm of snow and sleet which commenced yesterday prevailed during the entire day. Five Northern transportation propellers, together with a large fleet of schooners and other craft, are blockaded here. Canal navigation is effectually closed, and the river and harbor are full of ice.

OWEN SOUND, Ontario, Nov. 30.—The crew of the schooner Mountaineer have arrived here in the Griffith Island Light-house boat. They report that the Mountaineer was driven ashore on Griffith Island, and it was thought she must go to pieces. She had no cargo.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 30.—The weather is pleasant, and there is but little snow in the mining districts. There are now hopes of an open Winter. The railroad trains are all running on time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Yesterday and today were extremely cold, with high winds. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is frozen, and ice has formed on the Potomac River, which will probably be closed during to-night.

The Cold Snap in the City.

The cold snap continued yesterday. Early in the morning the thermometer indicated 16°, three degrees lower than the corresponding period last year. The street cars were at a discount, and a continuous throng of men and women hurried past the TIMES Office afoot, their cheeks glowing with the healthful exercise. The horses slipped and fell on the frozen pavement; wherever a steep grade could be found, there were the boys, with their sleds; the ferry-boats on both rivers rocked in the gale of wind which blew all day, making the inmates of the ladies' cabins think of sea-sickness; skates were got out and sleighs made ready for the Winter season, which everybody felt had come. The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 16°; 6 A. M., 18°; 9 A. M., 19°; 12 M., 22°; 3 P. M., 24°; 6 P. M., 22°; 9 P. M., 21°; 12 M., 18°. Average temperature yesterday, 20°; average temperature for the week, 35½°.

What the Clerk of the Weather Thinks About the Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the north-west with high south-easterly winds, higher temperatures and cloudy weather, extending to the Ohio Valley, and light snow and cloudy weather on the upper lakes; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, south-easterly to south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather. On the lower lakes and over the Middle and Eastern States, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, with generally clear and clearing weather.

PROBABILITIES.

In the North-west and over the upper lakes the barometer will fall, with southerly winds, cloudy weather, increasing temperatures, and light snow will prevail, and extend to the Ohio Valley; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States southerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with diminishing pressure; on the lower lakes, and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, increasing temperatures, southerly and westerly winds, with partly cloudy weather. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Portland, Boston, New York, and Cape May.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., Nov. 30, 1872: Barometer—Mean, 29.949 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Nov. 28, 30.234 inches; minimum at 4 A. M., Nov. 30, 29.620 inches; range, .614 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 34.3°; maximum at 4 P. M., Nov. 25, 51.2°; minimum at 4 A. M., Nov. 30, 14°; range, 37.2°. Remarks—Nov. 26, rain from 9 A. M. to 10¾ P. M.—amount of water, .26 inch; Nov. 29, snow from 3 A. M. to 9 A. M.—amount of water, .26 inch; total amount of water for week, .52 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,270 miles.

PHILADELPHIA.

The New City Officials—The Postmastership—Large Oil Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The Recorder of Deeds and the city officials recently elected assume their positions on Monday.

Gen. Bingham relinquishes his position as Postmaster to-night at midnight to his successor, George W. Fairman, and enters upon his duties as clerk of the Quarter Sessions on Monday.

The oil manufactory of C. M. Stratton, at No. 132 Dock-street, was burned this afternoon. The oil-works of M. R. George, adjoining, were damaged.

The loss is $14,000. The insurance as follows: In the Etna, $3,500; Westchester, of New-York, $1,500; Royal, $6,000. During the fire Assistant Engineer Humphreys, and Assistant Foreman Patterson, of Engine No. 1, were seriously injured by the breaking of a ladder.

The jury in the case of E. B. Warne, charged with the murder of a policeman, rendered a verdict today of murder in the second degree, with recommendation to mercy.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Proposed Telegraph Line Between Macoa and Hong Kong—Japanese Finances—Terrible Hurricane in the Philippine Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The steamer Alaska arrived here today, bringing dates from Hong Kong to Oct. 26, and from Yokohama to Nov. 7.

A proposition is mooted to connect Macoa and Hong Kong by a telegraphic cable.

Paul Wenzel, the German Consul at Tien-tsin, died on the 7th of October.

The Government has made ample provision for the relief of the people in the inundated district of Shunton.

There were great festivities at Yeddo on the twenty-first birthday of the Mikado.

It is reported that the Government has obtained a credit of $1,000,000 to sustain the value of the native coinage, and to enable it to pay for shipments of bullion on its own account.

A typhoon on Oct. 12 at Manila, Philippine Islands, sunk the Spanish brig Genoveva. All on board were lost excepting one seaman. The brigs Alejandro, Rodrigo, and Ceres were beached, with two others, the names of which are unknown. All the vessels in the harbor suffered to some extent. The new pier for steamers was totally destroyed. Three hundred houses on the shore near the place were demolished.

The Dualin Explosion at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 30.—The Coroner's Jury were engaged all of yesterday afternoon in taking testimony relating to the Dualin or Hosley blasting-powder explosion; but as all the persons in the factory were killed, it will never be known how the accident occurred. The shock is described as terrific. The bodies were thrown long distances away from the building, and were shockingly mangled. The name of the fourth victim is Frank Bently.

MR. FROUDE'S REPLY.

The English Historian Answers Ireland's Monk.

The Catholic Church Responsible for the Cruelties of the Duke of Alva and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew—Father Burke's History Corrected.

Last night Mr. Froude, the great historian gave, at Association Hall, his lecture in answer to Father Burke and others, who had denied his statements and impugned his accuracy. The weather was bitter cold, enough so to make an owl feel chilly in spite of all his feathers, but the interest felt in the occasion was so great that the hall was completely filled, galleries and all. The lecturer was punctual as usual, and shortly after 8 o'clock, stepped upon the platform, accompanied by numerous friends, including Hon. W. E. Dodge, M. K. Jesup, Cephas Brainard, G. T. Jackson, R. C. Smith, Dr. Holland, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Drs. Schaff, Hepworth, Hastings, Smith, Hitchcock, Ganse, Eastman, Evans, Gillette, Cheever, Bellows, Hutton, and Moore. He was introduced to the audience by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, who made a gallant little speech on the occasion, alluding most handsomely to the course of lectures with which New-York had been honored previously, and to the motive that actuated his presence. Mr. Froude then stepped forward to the rostrum, and was welcomed with such a storm of cheering that his somewhat melancholy and homely face brightened with beauty, and as he bowed to his friendly audience he was, for the nonce, quite handsome. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If my object in coming to this country was to draw attention to the Irish subject, I may so far be said to have succeeded. [Laughter.] I have succeeded also beyond my expectation in eliciting a counter statement containing the opinions of the Irish people themselves on their past history, the most complete, the most symmetrical, and the most thoroughgoing which has yet been given to the world. The successive positions taken by Father Burke, have long been familiar to me. But nowhere have so many of them been combined so artistically, and not till now have they been presented in what may be called an authoritative form. Father Burke regrets that I should have obliged him to reopen wounds which he would have preferred to have left closed. I conceive, on the other hand, that a wound is never healed so long as there is misunderstanding. England and Ireland can approach each other only on the base of truth, and so long as Irish children are fed with the story which Father Burke has so eloquently told, so long must they regard England with eyes of detestation, until full atonement be made for past wrongs. If Father Burke's statement is true, let England know it, look it in the face, and acknowledge it. If it be an illusion, or tissue of illusions, then it is equally desirable that the Irish should know it, and a bridge of solid fact be laid across the gulf that divides us.

A subject of this kind can only be usefully treated from the platform when the audience will bear their share of the burden by analysing what they hear and examining the evidence adduced. More may be learned from the books to which I refer than from myself. I shall venture to indicate the particulars where Father Burke's narration specially needs examination, and refer you to authorities. That an Irishman's view should be different from an Englishman's is natural and inevitable, but that difference must be limited by facts easily to be ascertained. When they cannot be so ascertained, as, for instance, when Father Burke attributes words to me which I never uttered, I must be allowed to speak with authority. For instance, the Father says that I have come to America to ask for the extraordinary verdict that England has been right in the manner in which she has treated Ireland for 700 years. Considering that I have drawn a heavier indictment against England in the course of my lectures than she will thank me for, considering that I have described the history of her connection with Ireland from the beginning as a scandal and reproach to her, I must meet this assertion with a simple denial. Father Burke also suggests that England is a decaying Empire; that her power is broken, her arm enfeebled, and the days of Macaulay's New-Zealander not far off; and that England is afraid of the growing strength of the Irish in the United States, the eight millions of them who have come from the old country, and the fourteen millions of Irish descent. I think this scarcely becoming for me to discuss, since I, as well as Father Burke, am a subject of England, and her decadence I decline to touch. That England is afraid of again having to use measures of coercion against Ireland I admit; in that sense she is afraid. But I confess that I am startled by the figures of the Father. Of the forty-two millions of Americans, twenty-two millions are either Irish born or descended of Irish parents. I referred to the census of 1870. I learned that the entire number of Irish immigrants in the country was under two millions, and those born of Irish parents were under two millions also. [Applause and laughter.]

Father Burke gives me credit for some patriotism, for which I thank him. He thinks I have come to speak for my own country, but this is inaccurate. I have come to speak for his. He thinks me unfit to speak on the land laws, for three reasons. I despise the Irish people, I have also been convicted by a citizen of Brooklyn of inserting words of my own in letters and documents of States. To this I answer that I have not been convicted, but accused. I made him a proposal which he terms fallacious, for some reason. He insists on direct answers from me. I have replied that I am on one side of the Atlantic, and my books and papers on the other. I have also found by experience that controversies between parties interested in such disputes lead to no conclusion. They say that I am calumniating the Irish Catholics. Three years ago, when I discovered a document which bore in favor of the Catholic hierarchy, I was assailed by the Tory papers. When I discovered another shewing acts of extreme cruelty perpetrated in the north of Ireland I was attacked again and furiously. Neither of these documents were objectionable, or questioned by the Catholic writers. My history of England has been composed from perhaps 200,000 documents, nine-tenths of them in difficult manuscripts, and in half a dozen languages. Under such conditions it is impossible for me to answer that no reference has been misplaced, and no inverted comma fallen to the wrong words. I have done my best to be exact, and no writer can undertake more. Sometimes it happens that half of an old letter is in one collection and half in another. A critic looks at the reference, finds part of what I have said and not the rest, and jumps to the conclusion that I have invented. I don't complain of faults being pointed out. I do complain of being charged so hastily and peremptorily with fraud. This is the last word I shall ever say on this head, but I will not allow Father Burke to say I have been convicted until I have been at the least properly tried.

The third reason of Father Burke is, that I am unfit for the subject, because I hate the Catholic Church. This is because I hold the Church responsible for the cruelties of the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands, and for the massacres of St. Bartholomew's Day in France. Here is what the Father says on the first of these matters: "Alva fought in the Netherlands against an uprising against the authority of the State. If the rebels happened to be Protestants, there is no reason to father their blood upon the Catholics." I beg you to attend to this passage. This is the way in which modern Catholic history is composed, and you may see from it what kind of lessons children will be taught in the national schools if Catholics have the control of the text-books. [Immense applause, which lasted for many minutes.] As for the argument I would refer Father Burke to the edicts of Charles V. In like manner the Father declares the Church blameless for the destruction of the French Protestants. The *Te Deums* that were sung at Rome when the news came, he says, were for the safety of the King, and not for the massacre of the Huguenots. Indeed. Then why did the infallible Pope issue a medal on which was stamped, *Hugonotorum strages*—slaughter of the Huguenots? Why was the design on the reverse of the medal an angel with a sword, smiting the hydra of heresy? Eighteen or twenty thousand persons were killed in Paris on the 24th of August. By the end of September the list was swollen to seventy thousand. What was the effect of the Pope's medal on the slayers of these thousands? I shall assume, then, that I am fit to the Irish subject, and I will at once pass to it. I shall assume that the condition of anarchy which I stated existed in Ireland at the time of the Norman Conquest is sufficiently proved by the Four Masters and Giraldus Cambrensis. I go to the Norman Conquest itself, and the bull of Pope Adrian, which Father Burke still declares a forgery. I need hardly say that I attach no consequence to the bull itself, for the Pope had no more rights over Ireland than I over the island of Cuba. Burke says that the date upon it is 1154. Now Adrian was elected Pope on the 3d of December, 1154. John, of Salisbury, by whom the bull was procured, did not arrive in Rome to ask for it until 1155. Now Father Burke's criticism comes from handling tools he is imperfectly acquainted with. He is evidently ignorant that the English official year began on the 25th of March. The Pope did not use this style, but Englishmen did, and the confusion of the dates is the most natural thing in the world. But there is more proof. Dr. Theiner has published from the Vatican archives a letter from a subsequent Pope to King Henry III. The Irish had represented at Rome that the Normans treated them with harshness and cruelty, and they appealed to the Pope from the act of his predecessor, by which they had been brought under the Norman yoke. What does this Pope answer? Does he say that there was no bull, and the whole thing a forgery? Nothing of the sort. He writes to the King of England, laying the complaints of the Irish before him. He reminds him gently of the tenor of the commission by which Adrian had sanctioned the conquest, and begs him to restrain the violence of his Norman subjects. I pass to the modern period, leaving Henry VIII. to the tender mercies of Father Burke; but before I leave the subject, I must pause one moment to express my curiosity about three Carthusian abbots, whom a jury threatened to find guilty under the Supremacy act, till Henry threatened, if they did not comply, to prosecute them for treason. I thought I knew all the treason trials of that reign. I do know of several abbots being tried and executed, and I remember the story of the priors and members of the Charter-house, but I cannot fit on Burke's story with any of them. If he alludes to the priors and monks of the Charter-house, the records of the trial prove conclusively that the story about the jury cannot be true. The condition of the Irish at that time was very peculiar. There were sixty great Irish chiefs and thirty great Norman chiefs, each independent, each ruling by his own sword, each making war at his pleasure, and all living in precisely the same manner. The entire population of the island was about half a million, and the fighting banditti of these chiefs were actually sixty thousand in number. These were maintained by the custom of *coyn and livery*, which meant that the wretched peasantry had to supply these robbers with meat, clothes, and food for man and horse. This fighting contingent was the cause of all the trouble. When Father Burke asserts that the English spoliated the land and drove the Irish from the homes of their fathers, he meant to say that they attempted to break down this iniquitous state of things and to rescue the peasantry from their oppressors. His mistake originates in the fact that he is utterly unacquainted with the state of Ireland in those days, and he confounds names and things.

In speaking of the Norman Irish, the Earl of Kildare, Father Burke says that he was an Englishman, and that his insurrection was an English insurrection. Kildare was as English as his descendant, Lord Edward Fitzgerald or Dr. MacNevin—that is to say he was the most Irish nobleman of his time, with the exception of his kinsman, the Earl of Desmond. And if the insurrection was English, then the associations of the United Irishmen were English—neither more nor less. As to its extent, he exaggerates, as usual. [Laughter.] He says it desolated the whole of Munster and a great part of Leinster, and ruined half the Irish people. Now, as it happens, it scarcely touched Munster at all, and affected only half of Leinster. The chief sufferers were the inhabitants of the Pale—loyal men under English rule. But the fact is that Father Burke has not distinguished between the rebellion of the Kildares, under Henry VIII., and that of the Desmonds, under Elizabeth, and lumps them both together as a confused unity. [Laughter.] I will not follow him through the Reformation. But he asks a question which I will answer. He thinks that no Catholic bishops lead irregular lives. Now the Galway Bodkins, of whom the Father knows all the particulars, are the lineal descendants of Archbishop Bodkin, of Tuam, who when he died left behind him a very numerous family. He will find the proof of this in Theiner. I do wish he would read his Theiner. [Laughter.] He need not be afraid, for there is no heresy in it. It comes from Rome, the very fountain of infallibility. [Laughter and cheers.] About Elizabeth's conduct in Ireland there is not much difference of opinion between Father Burke and myself. Elizabeth had to fight at last with the great Catholic Powers of Europe in defense of the Reformation. She was very unwilling to do it; but at last she was forced to, and she won the battle. Father Burke denies my assertion by pointing to the Act of Uniformity, passed in Ireland in the second year of her reign. I had mentioned this and explained why it was passed. I repelled it, and called it unwise, but, I added, that it was not executed, and I am obliged to assert again in defiance of Father Burke's contradiction, that this is true. The whole country was a prey to anarchy. The churches, like all else, went to ruin, but what helped most to destroy them was Elizabeth's determination that the Act of Uniformity should not be enforced. I speak of what I know. I have studied the correspondence of the Queen with her viceroys. One of them, Lord Grey, who was a strong Puritan, pressed to be allowed to make a Mahometan conquest—to offer the people the Reformation or the sword—and he complained that she would not let him, forbidding him strictly to meddle with any one for religion who was not in rebellion against the Crown.

I now pass to the Ulster settlement. Father Burke says that James I. promised that the Irish should be left in possession of their lands, and that he held his promise for four years, breaking it by taking the whole province of Ulster, and handing it over to settlers from England and Scotland. Now, the fact is, that of Tyrone's confiscated estates only half a million of acres were so colonized out of the two millions confiscated, the remainder being returned to the Irish. He further says, that the colonists were bound by a solemn oath not to employ a single Catholic, and to drive them away from the colony. This is incorrect. They were bound to refuse employment to the Irish who would not take the oath of allegiance. As a matter of fact, it may be proved distinctly, that from the date of the settlement the English and Irish did live together on these half a million acres, and cultivated their land together. Their houses and fields lay side by side, and they helped each other like brothers. It was this intimacy and close friendship which constituted the most painful feature of the rebellion of 1641. On the 23d of October, 1641, there was a universal rising of the Irish race, and an attempt to expel the Protestant colonists from the country. Father Burke says the Puritan Lords Justices in Dublin knew that the rising was imminent, and deliberately allowed it to break out. I must meet this with a distinct denial. The secret correspondence of the Lords Justices has been preserved, and settles the question definitely. Father Burke goes on to say that the Irish had good reason to rise. Who denies it? Certainly not I. My own words were that it was the natural penalty for past cruelties. But he goes on to say that it was not a rebellion, because Charles I. approved of it, and gave his commission to Sir Phelim O'Neil, who headed the rising. Now, Sir Phelim afterward confessed that the commission was forged, and that he had taken the seal from a private deed which lay among his muniments. Of this Father Burke says—nothing. [Laughter.]

The Irish, Father Burke acknowledges, stripped the Protestant settlers of their cattle, horses, and property—including in the latter term houses and clothes, for they turned men and women and children literally naked into the woods. He says the first blood was shed by the Protestants. I should not be surprised if it were so. Men assailed by mobs, who mean to turn them naked out of their homes, are apt, at times, to resist. [Cheers.] But this is not what the Father means. He refers to an atrocity committed by the Protestant garrison at Carrickfergus, who, before any lives had been taken by the Catholics, sallied out and destroyed 3,000 Catholic Irish, who had crowded together in a place called Island Maghee. The evidence of all this legend can be traced to a single sentence of Lord Clarendon. In revenge for some atrocious murders in the neighborhood, the Carrickfergus garrison did attack Island Maghee and did kill there thirty persons. The date of this killing was not in November, 1641, but in the beginning of January, 1642, long after the country had been in flames, from one end to the other. Those who are dissatisfied will do well to consult Dr. Reid on the matter. Father Burke denies the massacres altogether, because the commission issued in December, to inquire into the losses of the Scotch and English settlers by plunder, says nothing of the murders. He therefore argues, *more Hibernico*, that there were none. Unfortunately, it would only be necessary to quote a single page from Sir John Temple, a distinguished lawyer, to prove a very different state of matters. According to him, to Sir William Petty, to Clarendon and Coote, and to Dr. Borlase, the number of settlers killed amounted to 38,000 or 40,000. Father Burke says that only 2,100 Protestants were killed, and qualifies my statement as a thundering British lie. So far, indeed, you have only my assertion for the facts. But I will make this proposal. Since England and Ireland will never understand each other till this story is cleared up, I should like a competent commission to be appointed to look over the whole matter and report a conclusion. It should consist of men accustomed to deal with evidence—lawyers. I would have no clergy, Catholic or Protestant. [Laughter.] Clergy are generally blind of one eye. [Increased laughter.] I would not have men of letters or historians, like myself and Father Burke; we partake of the clerical infirmities of disposition. [Roars of laughter.]

And now for Cromwell, though I cannot hope that Father Burke and I shall ever agree about him. He says that Cromwell wanted to exterminate all the Irish. I distinguish between the industrious and the idle fighters. His intentions to the former were shown on the third day of his landing, for he hung two of his own troopers for stealing a hen from an old woman. Cromwell, says the Father, wound up the war by taking eighty thousand men and shipping them to the sugar plantations in Barbados. In six years, from the cruelty of their treatment, not twenty were left alive. This is a specimen of Father Burke's arithmetic, similar to the twenty-two millions of Irish in this country. He says also that all the Irish Catholic land-owners were sent into Connaught. Lord Clarendon says that no one was sent to Connaught who had not forfeited his life by rebellion, and next that the sending them there was the only way to save their lives, for they would not live in peace. If an Englishman strayed a mile from his door he was murdered, and there was such exasperation with these fighting Irish, that if they had been left at home the soldiers would have destroyed them all.

I shall notice but one point more. In speaking of the American Revolution I said that a more active sympathy was felt at that time for the American cause by the Protestants of the North of Ireland than by the Catholics, and that more active service was done in America by the Anglo-Scotch Irish, who emigrated thither in the eighteenth century, than by the representatives of the old race. I mentioned what was matter of fact, and I wished to remind Americans that there is a Protestant Ireland as well as a Catholic with which at one time they had intimate relations. I quoted a loyal address to George III., signed in the name of the whole body by the leading Irish Catholics. Father Burke says that though fulsome in its tone it contained no words about America. As he meets me with a contradiction, I can but insist that I copied the words which I read to you from the original in the State Paper Office. The address declared the Catholics of Ireland abhorred the unnatural rebellion against His Majesty which had broken out among his American subjects, that they laid at his feet two million loyal, faithful, and affectionate hearts and hands, ready to exert themselves against His Majesty's enemies in any part of the world, that their loyalty had been always as the dial to the sun, true, though not shone upon. Here I leave him. I leave untouched a large number of blots which I had marked for criticism, but if I have not done enough to him already, I shall waste my words with trying to do more; and for the future, as long as I shall remain in America, neither he, if he returns to the charge, nor any other assailant, must look for further answer from me.

At the conclusion of the lecture there was a loud and long-continued burst of applause, many gentlemen standing up in their enthusiasm, and beating the palms of their hands with a friendly fury, which was contagious, and spread to the fair sex. A few bold spirits among the audience clustered around the little side door by which the lecturer was to make his exit, and shook his hand most heartily, wishing him success, and bidding him God-speed wherever he went. It is safe to say that the sympathies of his audience were his completely, from the beginning of the lecture until the close. On leaving the hall, Mr. Froude went to the banquet which the Caledonian Club had prepared in his honor.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Suggestion that the Votes for Horace Greeley in the Electoral College be Cast for President Grant.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The *Banner* of to-morrow, in view of the complication presented to the Electoral Colleges by the death of Horace Greeley, will propose that the Southern States which gave their electoral votes for the deceased cast their votes in the Electoral College for Grant, in graceful, and, under the circumstances, appropriate acquiescence to the overwhelming popular verdict of November. "Let the South," the *Banner* says, "avail itself of the opportunity to take the vote for Grant unanimous, in the spirit of that cause of reconciliation of which Mr. Greeley was, while living, and to the latest moment of his useful life, a heroic and eloquent exponent."

The death of Mr. Greeley is universally regretted.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Dinner at Delmonico's—Addresses by Mr. Moir, Judge Brady and Others.

The annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society of the City of New-York, took place last evening at Delmonico's. The dining-room was gracefully draped with Scottish and American flags bearing appropriate devices, and several full-grown thistles, specially imported from Scotland for the occasion, attracted a good deal of attention and interest. Mr. James Moir, President of the Society, occupied the chair. On his right sat John E. Dale, President of the St. George's Society; Wm. McDonagh, of the St. Nicholas Society; Rev. Dr. McLeod, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor elect, and James M. Morrison. On his left sat Judge Brady, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; E. C. Cowdin, President of the New-England Society; Rev. Dr. Taylor, Broadway Tabernacle; Dr. Vanderpoel, Dr. R. K. Colville, &c. The members of the Society, to the number of about 160, occupied seats in the body of the hall. The first toast given, "The day and a' wha honor it," was responded to by the Chairman. Song, "Scots wha hae." "The Queen" was also responded to by Mr. Moir. In responding to the toast, "The President of the United States," the President said that though politics were excluded from their meetings they always received with enthusiasm the toast of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, [applause,] and they should not be unmindful that during the present Administration peace and prosperity reigned within their borders. The Alabama and all other questions were amicably settled, and, wishing that the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack would ever wave in friendship, the toast was drunk with applause. The "Land o' Cakes" was responded to by Mr. Brand. The toast "The land we live in" was spoken to by Wm. F. Havemeyer, in a happy address, in which he paid a high compliment to the perseverence, integrity, and thrift of the Scottish character. Judge Brady replied to the toast "Our Sister Societies" in a very humorous speech, in which he reminded the assemblage that the City of New-York was ruled by the sons of Patrick, and that all others were permitted to live in it only by sufferance. Mr. John E. Dale also briefly spoke to the same toast. The following were then proposed, and responded to: "The Literature of Scotland," Mr. Watson; "Our Distinguished Guests," Mr. Moir; "Our New Members," Mr. J. Paton, Jr.; "Our ex-Presidents," Mr. King; "Honest Men and Bonnie Lasses," A. Taylor, Jr., &c. The festivities terminated before midnight.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Lieut. Fred. Grant is at St. Louis, en route to his regiment at Fort Griffen, Texas.

The jail at Homer, La., was burned by negro prisoners Friday night.

The horse disease is quite prevalent at Galveston, Texas, and will interfere with the shipping business considerably.

The Chicago Police, last evening, made a raid on twenty gambling-houses and arrested 100 inmates, who were locked up.

The ship McNear, 400 tons burden, owned by Capt. Baker McNear, of Boston, was launched yesterday at Belfast, Me.

George Driver, who shot his wife on Friday, in Chicago, has been arrested. The injured woman, it is now thought, will recover.

A track-man named M. Monahan, somewhat intoxicated, fell from a caboose, Friday night, at Susquehanna, and was instantly killed.

At Newburg, yesterday morning, Abram Halstead, aged thirty-three years, fell from a wharf into the Hudson, and was drowned. He was from Ellenville, Ulster County.

On account of the horse disease nearly all the horse-cars are discontinued in New-Orleans, and business is greatly interrupted. Several fatal cases have occurred.

Twenty small houses between Jackson, Phillip, Annunciation, Laurel, and Chippewa streets, New-Orleans, were burned last evening. The loss is $40,000.

Henry Porter Tenison, the alleged lineal descendant of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was indicted by the Grand Jury of Dutchess County, New-York, for bigamy.

The Steuben County (New-York) Board of Underwriters, in session at Corning, yesterday, protested against the decrease of agents' commissions on fire insurance.

A fire in the rear of Congress Hall Hotel, at Troy, N. Y., yesterday, destroyed two barns, and damaged several other buildings. Eleven horses were burned to death. The loss is estimated at $7,000; insurance, $4,000.

Wm. Wilson, M. D., of New-York, fell dead at his Summer residence in Mendham, N. J., yesterday afternoon. He was sixty-six years of age, and appeared to be in good health up to the time of his death.

Friday evening, in West Taylor-street, Chicago, the dead body of Patrick Dougharny, a tailor, who occupied rooms there, was found nearly naked and mutilated by rats. An investigation showed that the man, who lived alone, died from natural causes.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

Intelligence from the English Capital.

Losses of the Insurgents in Spain.

The Political Situation in Paris.

Nn Concentration of German Troops in France Ordered.

The Cholera Raging in the Russian Territory.

ENGLAND.

Sergt. Bates Completes His Walk from Glasgow to London—Banquet to Capt. Rhind, U. S. N.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Sergt. Bates has walked from Glasgow to London, carrying the United States flag. He reached Guildhall at 1½ o'clock this afternoon. As he passed along the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate Hill he was enthusiastically received by large crowds of people. After reaching the Guildhall he made an address appropriate to the occasion.

Capt. A. C. Rhind, of the American Navy, was entertained at a banquet in Malta this week by Admiral Inglefield, the commandant of the station. The Admiral proposed the health of the President of the United States, and coupled with the toast an expression of the hope that England and America would always be sincere friends and faithful allies. Capt. Rhind made an appropriate response. He has sailed for Constantinople.

SPAIN.

The Conflict with the Insurgents—Fifty-Six Killed.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—In the fight in Murcia thirty-three insurgents were killed, and in Malaga twenty-three were left dead on the field. Forty persons have been arrested for complicity in the rising at Bejar.

FRANCE.

The Excitement in Paris Subsiding—Rumored Suppression of the Gaulois.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The approval by the National Assembly of the resolution proposed by Minister Dufaure has had a quieting effect on the public mind. In this city, the excitement of the past few days has abated, and tranquility prevails in all quarters.

It is reported that the *Gaulois* newspaper is to be suppressed.

Agitation in the National Assembly—A Stormy Session.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—In the National Assembly this afternoon, before the minutes of the previous sitting were ratified, M. Baragron, a Conservative Deputy, protested against the vote of yesterday on the resolution of Minister Dufaure being recorded, because several of the Deputies were absent, and he did not believe the result was a fair expression of the will of the Assembly. M. Batbie said he considered that the vote eloquently demonstrated on which side a conservative policy could be found. This remark gave rise to great excitement in the Chamber. Many Deputies protested against the language of M. Batbie, and recriminations passed backward and forward between the opposing parties.

A Deputy from Paris questioned the Government in relation to the encouraging addresses which had been sent to President Thiers by the Municipal Councils during the present controversy. He accused the Government of conniving at and inciting them.

M. Le Franc, Minister of the Interior, warmly defended the action of the Government in receiving the addresses, and announced that he accepted for himself the principles of Ministerial responsibility.

The agitation in the Chamber here became very great.

M. Duval made a violent attack upon the Government. Henceforth, he said, neither Orleanists, Bonapartists, or Legitimists will exist, but all parties will unite to arrest the fatal descent of the country. He continued at length in a violent strain, and concluded by moving a resolve declaring that the Municipal Councils had violated the laws of the country, and that M. Le Franc in receiving the addresses for the President has also failed to observe them.

Amid much excitement the Assembly proceeded to vote on the motion, and it was approved by 305 yeas against 299 nays. The result caused a great sensation in the Chamber, and the sitting was immediately brought to a close.

Throughout the entire debate, party feeling was inflamed to its highest pitch. The gloomiest impressions prevail this evening in Paris.

It is believed that it will be impossible for President Thiers to govern the country under the present circumstances. The Monarchists declare that they will oppose M. Thiers to the bitter end, unless he disavows all responsibility for the course of M. Gambetta.

PARIS, Nov. 30—10 P. M.—It is announced this evening that M. Le Franc has tendered his resignation to the President. The Ministers are now closeted with M. Thiers.

GERMANY.

A Sensational Report Denied by the Prussian Government—The Health of the Crown Prince Improving.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The German Government authorizes an emphatic contradiction of the report telegraphed from Paris to the London *Telegraph*, that Gen. Manteuffel, commander of the German forces in France, has received orders to concentrate his forces in case of certain contingencies.

The health of the Crown Prince improves daily, but dyspepsia retards his complete recovery.

RUSSIA.

The Cholera Raging in Khiva.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—A dispatch from Khiva reports that the cholera is raging in that city.

Tweed Disposes of the Metropolitan Hotel.

There is a change in the proprietorship of the Metropolitan Hotel. Richard Tweed has disposed of his interest in the house to Messrs. Purcell, Breslin & Co. Mr. Breslin is also interested in the Gilsey House, and it is understood that Mr. Peter Gilsey has money invested in this enterprise.

Since the break up of the Tammany Ring the hotel has not been a paying concern. The negotiations for the sale of the lease and furniture have been conducted very privately for several days past. The new firm took possession at 7 P. M. last evening. William M. Tweed, Sr., arranged for the sale of the lease and furniture. He was at the hotel for that purpose yesterday.

Personal.

Commodore J. A. Miller, and Capt. J. Porter Loomis, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. O. V. Dayten, of the United States Army; Gen. J. E. Mulford, of Richmond, Va., and Judge E. O. Perrin, of Albany, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. H. B. Clitz, of Springfield, and Cols. Augur and Ely, of the United States Army, are at the Glenham Hotel. Gen. N. H. Harris, of Mississippi; S. J. Kimball, and J. H. Merryman, of the Treasury Department, Washington, are at the New-York Hotel. Dr. H. Halsted, of Saratoga Springs; R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina; Geo. Jerome, of Detroit, and Geo. Bain, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Geo W. Sharp, of Kingston, is at the St. James Hotel.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE DAYS LONG PAST.

O days long past! When night is deep
Ye oft wage war with holy sleep,
And to some spectral region far
Bear the sick soul your prisoner.

Before us in procession slow
The dim pathetic faces go,
Crying, "Why scorn our weakness thus?
Thy present soon will be like us!"

First-childhood, with pale gold around
His brows and wither'd ash-leaves bound,
And in his azure-faded eyes
The morning-star of Paradise.

First-faith, with rosy limbs, to whom
God every night was in the room,
And o'er our heads bade slumber creep
With touch of hands more soft than sleep.

First-love, with buoyant gestures still'd,
And eyes of promise unfulfill'd,
And trembling on his lips the while
The sunset of the ancient smile.

And other presences between,
And visions rather felt than seen,
With tears upon their garments' hem,
So dear, I may not look on them.

—Once more! O once more!—But they go
Silent, nor any love-sign show.
I know the lost are lost; and then
In gloomier gloom night falls again.

—*F. T. Palgrave.*

THE BEGINNING OF MIMI'S LOVE.

BY KATHERINE S. MACQUOID, AUTHOR OF "PATTY."

I.

The last time I went to St. Roque, I found my room at the Hôtel Ste. Barbe occupied by a crusty-tempered Major, who had spent his life in the service of the East India Company; and who, from all I learned about him, appeared to have left it with the temper of a Bengal tiger.

The landlord of the hotel, my old friend Monsieur Clopin, blushed as he recounted to me the scene that had been enacted between himself and the Major, when he ventured to suggest that the Major would consent to yield up his room to a countrywoman.

"Madame," Monsieur put his hand on his heart and bowed, "I respect you and your nation too much to repeat to you the words of this gentleman; but if Madame will have the goodness to take a seat in the little room of Mme. Clopin, who is, unhappily absent, I will find Madame a room as much like her own as possible."

It may be because he is the father of "Notre Jean," "my lost Jean," as I sometimes call him; but I do not think there are many kinder men than Monsieur Clopin, he is real, there is no profession about him, and he never forgets; and I hold these two to be sterling qualities in a man—I considering mankind from the timid unmarried point of view as "deceivers ever."

But this story is to be a very little one, so I must tell it straight out, and not turn into any by-paths of reflection.

Thanks to Monsieur Clopin, I am soon settled in a very pleasant room at Monsieur Hochard's, the book-seller, next door but one to the Hotel Ste. Barbe; so even I, who am by no means a strong-minded "platform" sort of woman, can go into the hotel for all my meals quite comfortably.

If I were a man I should like to be a book-seller; and, as there is no private entrance to the house, I often linger on my way through Monsieur Hochard's shop and chat with the librarian himself. He has no shopman; he serves his customers, and when he is absent his daughter Mimi takes his place. I have not an idea whether Mimi is a pet name or a real French appellative. When I come back to England I always find out many questions I ought to have asked, and proper things which I ought to have done. I suppose it is from an intense sense of enjoyment; but, I confess, that directly I step on French ground, I seem to lose my head; at least the reasoning part of it, and I give myself up to be delighted.

But whether Mimi be a pet name or not, Mimi is a veritable pet. She is only seventeen; and when she lifts her long dark lashes, and looks at me so sweetly and shyly out of her dark eyes, I long to give her a kiss.

If Madame Hochard is present I restrain myself. Madame is a Parisian. She wears the simplest dresses, always black, either silk or alpaca, but they fit her charming easy figure as only French dresses can fit. In the morning, she wears a closely-bordered muslin cap, but of afternoons, her shining dark hair is dressed without a straggling hair to be seen. I often meet Monsieur Le Petit coming out of the bookshop, and I fancy he dresses Madame's hair daily; for, as all the world knows, Monsieur Le Petit is the hair-dresser of St. Roque.

I describe the outside of Madame Hochard, because there is so little besides to say about her. She is always polite, freezes me with a stereotyped smile as I pass her, and listens with an impassive face to any enormity I complain of in respect to her servant Margot. I shall simply say of Margot, that she is more fit to herd cows than to do house-work. Madame Hochard's cold gray eyes take in all my complaints without emitting one ray of sympathy, and it does not appear to me that she rebukes Margot.

I rarely see Madame in the shop, but the father and daughter are often there together; they are strangely alike—brown, bright, genial creatures—unlike, as regards mere beauty, for Mimi is very pretty and well rounded; her father is small and thin and wrinkled.

As I come through the shop one morning, I observe that Mimi looks sad. I fancy her eyes are red, as if tears had been suddenly brushed away from them.

"Come for a walk with me, my dear," I say in English. Mimi is learning English from her father, and talks a pretty, soft jargon.

"Ah, no, Madame, I may not." Then she hesitates and blushes. "I wish to say I had better stay in-doors."

The child (she is so child-like, that I often forget her age, and treat her like a child,) looks so confused, so unlike her frank, confiding self, that I waken up to the perception of a mystery. This is startling. Life at the Hochards', even to my staid maiden mind, is monotonous; everything seems to be done in a common-place way; there is a privet-hedge atmosphere which I find oppressive. How could a love affair creep in here? for I am sure love has something to do with it. But I have been told that young French girls never fall in love. I feel my ears tingle with curiosity.

"It is such a fine day, Mimi. Shall I ask your mother if you may come with me? I have to go back to my room."

"Ah, but no; and if Mademoiselle will tell me, I will run to her room and fetch what she has to go back for."

Her eyes droop in confusion; she suspects my curiosity. My face has betrayed it.

"No, Mimi, you shall not go, and I shall not go, either. I see I have only just time to do my shopping before dinner; but you are not well, my child, and a little air would have done you good."

"I am not well—no." Mimi gives a little sigh—a sigh with a quiver in it, as if it could easily be prolonged into a sobbing fit; "but to go out will not make me better;" a real little sob this time, and somehow, without intending it, I find I have put my arm round the dear little girl, and have drawn her sweet, sad face on to my shoulder.

I have no idea of extorting her confidence. My curiosity has subsided into sympathy. Another sob comes, so deep-drawn that it makes my heart ache, but no words, till, presently, I bend down and kiss her forehead.

"Mademoiselle," Mimi whispers, amid her sobs, for my kiss has made her quite break down, "you are so kind; I wish I could tell you my sorrow, but I may not, maman"—She raises her head, and looks round with such a scared expression, that my heart is heavier still. "N'importe," she says, gaily; "au revoir, ma bonne dame."

She holds up her dear little face, and I kiss first one brown rosy cheek, and then the other; while I am thinking how like they are to nectarines, she slips away and is gone.

"Poor little darling!"

Actually, as I walk steadily along toward the Rue St. Jean, I feel tears on my cheeks. Jemima Brown told me once I was sentimental, and I begin to think I am. I wipe away the tears and go on. Just before I reach the corner of my street, underneath one of those two old blocks of houses, which seem to be nodding their gray overhanging gables at one another from different sides of the way, I meet, quite suddenly, as he comes quickly round the corner, a gentleman. He is shabbily dressed, but he looks so nice and good and refined, that I feel drawn to him, and in general I dislike young Frenchmen.

It seems to me that I saw in his face the reflection of the sadness I had seen in Mimi's eyes.

"Sentimental again," I say rebukingly, and go on a little faster, ashamed of myself.

I have not quite turned the corner into the Place St. Pierre when I hear hurried steps behind me; here is my interesting unknown with his hat in his hand.

"Mille pardons, Madame," he speaks in exquisite French—quite unlike the broad Norman of St. Roque, "but may I inquire if Monsieur Hochard is at home at this moment?"

But for the interest I feel, I should desire my stranger to go on and inquire for himself; it seems to me an unwarrantable liberty to address himself to me; but quickly I am lifted far above such a thought; a sudden revelation has come to me; I consider myself a witch—Mimi is in love, and this is her lover.

Now if I were in England, and suddenly discovered that one of my maids, or any young girl under my charge, had a lover—a lover who lived near and could prowl about and waylay the object of his affections whenever she went abroad—I should certainly wax irate and virtuous, and denounce male lovers as "social plagues," but I suppose the air of France, or my love for Mimi, is demoralizing. I smile sympathizingly on my questioner.

"Monsieur Hochard is out, and I do not think he will be in till 5 o'clock; but you will find him up at the Castle, I fancy; he went there half an hour ago."

He thanks me so enthusiastically, so gratefully, that I feel as if I had not done enough for him—and I see that instead of pursuing his way down the street, he has gone off to the left, where the Castle is. I can never think of the Castle without a sigh. "Notre Jean" guided me there himself, and introduced me to his friends the butterflies, as they fluttered in brown and scarlet flocks in the grassed moat. Ah, Notre Jean, you are as free as the butterflies now, and as spotless.

II.

When I came down-stairs on my way to breakfast next morning, madame's parlor-door stood wide open, and I looked in. Madame Hochard sat at her desk frowning; she took no notice of me.

I passed on. Madame's parlor is just behind the shop, and I felt sure of finding Mimi with her father. I came home much later than usual from the hotel last night, for I met some dear old friends there, and stayed to have coffee with them, and they brought me home so late that there was no one in the shop as I passed through.

I open the door that leads from the passage into the shop, and mount up the three steps on which the floor is raised.

Monsieur Hochard is not there, nor Mimi, and Margot is standing on one leg, half asleep, with her head stuffed into an empty bookshelf.

"Where is the master, Margot, and Mademoiselle?"

"Ma foi, how should I know; it is of Madame Mademoiselle should ask her questions. I am here to mind the shop while madame settles her accounts."

I did not chose to question Margot, but I went away troubled. I could not eat my breakfast, although the chef—the old companion of Notre Jean—surpassed himself in an omelette that morning.

The day passed on, and Monsieur Hochard did not appear; the shop was empty each time I passed through. I stamped about heavily and lingered, but no one came, and the door of madame's parlor remained closed.

I left the dinner-table early. I missed my friends and felt very lonely; there was no Mimi when I reached my lodging to welcome me in her sweet, loving fashion.

The shop was empty when I went in—at least I saw no one—but just as I laid my hand on the door into the passage, I heard a deep-smothered sigh.

I turned and mounted the steps, and then I saw Monsieur Hochard.

He sat behind his desk, his head resting on one of his poor thin hands.

"Good evening, monsieur," I said cheerfully, "I have been looking for you all day."

I stood quite still opposite to him; I knew this would rouse him.

"Permit me to give Mademoiselle a chair." He came out from his hiding-place and found me one, and then I saw the sorrow in the man's face. All the bright, cheerful intelligence which made it so remarkable among faces was gone. He looked languid and spiritless, as well as sorrow-stricken.

"You are ill, Monsieur," I said in sudden alarm; I forgot all about Mimi just then.

"No, no, no!" he waved his hand and went back into his corner behind the desk—"I am very sad, Mademoiselle, and you will be sad too—my dear little daughter has gone away from us, and I do not know when she will come back."

"Gone—Mimi!"

I must have looked horror-struck, for the thought that flashed into my feminine brain was that Mimi had made a runaway match with my interesting shabby stranger, and somehow I felt guilty.

Monsieur mistook my agitation for sympathy with his bereavement.

"Ah, but you are good, Mademoiselle, you who have known my child but some days—you love her, you grieve to lose her—ah, you have a so warm heart—believe me," he stood up and laid his hand emphatically on his desk, "it is a great gift to be able to love, Mademoiselle—ah, it is a real gift!"

His eyes lighted up his face—the poor, meagre little face, so expressionless just now, was impassioned in its earnestness. I felt uncomfortable; a dim notion came to me that Monsieur was giving me this praise at the expense of some one else.

"Where is Mimi gone?" I speak very quietly; for I do not wish to discuss the warmth of my heart with Monsieur Hochard in his book-shop.

"Well, Mademoiselle, she is for the present with an English lady at Dives. She is to be as a daughter to this lady, and, in return, she teaches the little children to speak French. Ah, my poor child!" He gave a deep sigh.

I got up abruptly: I was annoyed. Was this all the mystery—Mimi gone a few miles distance to earn her living? I thought Monsieur Hochard very sentimental.

"Poor child! I have no doubt you miss her greatly: but, you may depend upon it, she will like Dives, and she can often come over and see you—"

He shook his head. He had felt the change in my voice, and a faint streak of color came into his face.

"It is better to tell you all, Mademoiselle." He lowered his voice considerably. "Our poor Mimi has also a warm heart, and there is some one who has seen her, and who has made me a proposal to marry her. He is good and loyal—he would, perhaps, make a good husband for Mimi. But he is not rich, Mademoiselle, and a poor marriage is terrible; and besides, when I have refused this gentleman, I thought I should keep my child."

"Why do you send her away, then?"

"Ah, Mademoiselle, les femmes—pardon me, for you are also a woman; but it is true that women rule the house. Madame Hochard has discovered that Mimi knows of this attachment, and that she returns it; and she says they will meet, and Mimi will be talked about, and that she must be sent away where she will not feel herself at liberty to come to St. Roque. Madame Hochard has decided this. Ah, Mademoiselle"—he spoke simply, but sorrowfully—"Mimi is not necessary to Madame Hochard, as she is to me. She is all I have of happiness."

I know now that I was inquisitive, but, at the moment, I was carried away by feeling. I loved Mimi, and I was indifferent to Madame Hochard; and yet it vexed me to hear a husband imply that his child was more necessary to him than his wife was. I scarcely remember how I expressed it, but I let Monsieur perceive my feeling.

"Ah!"—he leaned back against the shelves, looking so intensely weary—"what will you, if a man values warmth of heart above everything, and finds himself tied to a woman who has a heart like a stone? It is happy for him, I think, that he has a child to love, is it not?"

There is a desperate energy in his voice.

I say "yes" in confusion, and wish I could fly through the ceiling to my room overhead; but Monsieur Hochard is quiet again, and eager to tell all his troubles. "The poor youth was not satisfied with one refusal, he came to me again and again; but it was too late, everything had been planned, and in the afternoon I took my child to Dives. Ah, Mademoiselle, it was hard to leave her. I had nearly turned back more than once. Last night I could not sleep, and today I cannot eat. All sunshine has gone from my life. I am miserable."

He covers his face with his hands.

I feel miserable, too. I do not know what to say. It is a relief to hear Madame's parlor-door open.

"Good evening, Monsieur," I say, and I meet Madame's impassive face in the doorway, and feel that probably her heart is "like a stone."

III.

A week goes by. I have not been able to get a word alone with Monsieur Hochard. If I were ten years younger I should think that Madame is jealous. As soon as I open my door, and come down-stairs, I hear a slight sound below, which warns me that she is on the alert.

She comes to her parlor-door, smiling, and follows me into the shop, talking with such charming affability, that it was impossible to interrupt her. When I am quit of her, and find myself in the street, I wonder at my own cowardice. Why do not I ask Monsieur how Mimi is in his wife's presence? Something—I can hardly define it—in Monsieur's face, and Madame's, too, keeps me silent. I feel that any meddling will only increase the disunion between this ill-matched pair.

I rouse at last to a conviction that Madame is trying to get rid of me. Margot's forgetful, tiresome ways increase, and when I scold her—for it is useless to complain to her mistress—she gives me a malicious scowl out of her colorless white-fringed eyes, as much as to say she enjoys my vexation.

But I am not going to move just to please Madame Hochard. I adopt a new plan of action. I avoid Monsieur; I pass through the shop without even looking round to say good-morning.

We are in the middle of the second week, when it comes into my head to go and look at the quaint old houses which surround the Cour de la Monnaie. My shortest way is through a very narrow passage between two of the oldest houses in the Rue Notre Dame.

The passage is so narrow, that there is but just room to pass a person coming from the Cour, and I see Monsieur Hochard coming straight up to me.

His eyes are cast down; he looks wretched.

"Bon jour, Monsieur."

The man's face lights up in an instant. To my surprise, he holds out his hand.

"Mademoiselle has perhaps not seen our old Cour?" he says, in an eager, confused way; and he walks back with me through the passage.

He points out the inscription on the wall of the old Cour, and then he says, abruptly—

"I have had two letters from Mimi. Poor darling! she is wretched."

He looks in my face as if he felt sure of consolation. I suppose sympathy quickens invention; but a bright idea comes to me at once.

"Monsieur, I have never seen Dives. I hear it is worth a visit. Will you engage a voiture; I wish to go there to-morrow?"

"Dives is indeed worth a visit, but there is a concert at St. Luc to-morrow or next day," says Monsieur Hochard, with such a happy smile on his face; "I have a voiture, and it is at the service of Mademoiselle; if she likes to pay for a horse, why I can drive him as well as another, and there will be little expense. Is Mademoiselle content?"

"Excellent!" I say. I could shake hands again with the poor little man in my delight, but a couple of stiff-looking Englishmen, in tall hats, are in the Cour, and I fancy they would be easily shocked.

"Will six o'clock be too early for Mademoiselle?" says Monsieur Hochard; and when I agree to be ready at that time, he comes closer, and says softly—

"There is no need to warn Margot; Mademoiselle will find a roll and some milk in the shop when she comes down-stairs to-morrow."

And then he says good-by, and leaves me alone with my countrymen in the Cour de la Monnaie.

IV.

I shall never forget that drive in the early morning. Monsieur Hochard's carriage was a small char-à-banc, with the benches set sideways, so that I could see stretching on alongside of our road the Orne, with its fringe of poplars; and behind, looming like phantoms above the gray morning mist of the poplar-bordered river, the twin spires of St. Etienne, and, beyond again, at the further end of St. Roque, the capped tower of the Abbaye aux Dames; and between these, ghost-like visions of rigging and masts betokening the harbor, and St. Pierre and other church spires. The mist grows more and more beautiful as the sun tries to pierce it; it seems as if we were driving through a sea of opal. Presently the sun gets the best of it, and the mist clears, but when I look back to see the effect on the spires of St. Roque, they have vanished. The road has turned; we are further from the straight course of the river, and are driving along a road that puts me in mind of Gloucestershire.

We pass high, slate-roofed châteaux, lying hidden among good-sized trees, and then we come to hedges, with fruit-orchards behind them, and crops of barley and wheat under the apple-trees. Lastly, these disappear, the trees dwindling into stunted dwarfs as they near the sand-hills, which now take the place of all other landscape—a yellow, monotonous expanse—except that in five minutes more we see the sea, shimmering in the broad morning sunshine.

My eyes soon ache with looking at the brilliant mass of light, and I close them, resolved not to open them till we are close beside the sea.

Sooner than I expect, our vehicle jolts over a pavement or an attempt at one, and then we stop.

We have not reached the sea yet, and it no longer blinds my eyes, for the house we have stopped at stands in a garden, and a row of poplar-trees screens the glare. Only a whitewashed, two-storied cottage; but it looks very pretty, with vines and fruit-trees clinging lovingly against the walls, and nasturtiums and china-roses claiming a place wherever they can find it. Monsieur Hochard fastens his horse to a hook on the gate-post, and then he leads the way to the house. We go into a little bare room, so filled with the fragrance of fruit and flowers wafted from the outside, that the bees buzz in after it through the open windows.

The door opens, and there is Mimi; but she does not bound up with a cry of delight. She is timid, almost shy, and she is so changed; her eyes are heavy, and her cheeks are pale; it seems to me that my pretty little butterfly has become a sober moth. I kiss her, and then I stand looking out of the window while the father and daughter greet one another. When I turn round they are both crying.

"You are pleasant people," I say. "I thought you would be rejoiced to see one another."

"It is not that," Mimi shakes her head, "but how can I let him go again, Mademoiselle? We are both so unhappy when we part."

What can I say? I go out into the garden, but when Monsieur Hochard joins me there, he does not seem much more cheerful.

Mimi is not happy at Dives, and Madame Hochard will not permit her daughter to return to St. Roque. We take the poor child out for a walk, and I think she cheers up a little; but when the time of parting comes I feel too cowardly to stop and witness it.

"Monsieur Hochard," I say cheerfully, "I am going on a little way, and you will overtake me with the voiture;" and then I kiss Mimi at unawares, and hurry away.

When Monsieur Hochard overtakes me, he is quite silent, and there is a wrung look about his pale face. After all, I am not sure that our expedition has done him any good.

V.

A week after, I get a letter, which suddenly recalls me to England. I go down-stairs to tell Madame Hochard, but she is not in her room. As I turn from the parlor-door, Monsieur comes bustling out of the shop.

"Ah, Mademoiselle!" he almost gasps, with eagerness to get his words out, "I was seeking you. I have good news. It is all right. Georges Serret has got a post in Paris. And now my darling can come home to me. Ah, Mademoiselle, I cannot tell you how I feel. It is like new life to me; but you, I think, know all I would say."

I have put out my hand to congratulate him, and he stands holding it between both his, his eyes full of tears.

"Well, Monsieur, it is, of course, joyful for you; but I hope next to hear that Georges is able to marry, and that you will give him your daughter."

Monsieur Hochard says "yes," but not heartily. I believe if he told the truth he would not say "yes" at all. He cannot see that children are more necessary to parents than parents are to children. Poor man! he will have to learn this lesson; and I hope by the next time I go to St. Roque that he will have accepted it cheerfully.

GAMBLING IN WASHINGTON.

Washington for many years had been a hot-bed for gamblers of high and low degree. There were a dozen faro-banks on the Avenue within a stone's-throw of Gadsby's, on the corner of Sixth-street. Many of these establishments had club-rooms attached, where members of Congress and others amused themselves with brag, vingt-et-un, and whist. Draw-poker came into vogue at a later day. Gambling, and for large sums, was common, particularly among Southern and Western members. Scores of them from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Gulf States squandered their modest per diem, then $8 only, at the gaming-table, and some impaired their private fortunes by the same indulgence. S. S. Prentiss was reported to have lost $30,000 the first Winter he was in Congress.

The most notorious and dashing gambler of the day was Edward Pendleton. He came from Virginia, where he was well connected, his family being of the best blood in the State, and he married a most respectable and accomplished lady, whose father held a responsible office under the Government. Pendleton gave sumptuous entertainments at his club-house, which were well attended by some of the most eminent public men in the District. Mr. Mangum, then President of the Senate, John J. Crittenden, John M. Botts, John B. Thompson, of Kentucky, and Linn Boyd, afterward Speaker of the House, and others of lesser note, were frequently his guests. Congress had enacted stringent penal laws to prevent gambling, but they were a dead letter, unless some poor devil made a complaint of foul play, or some fleeced blackleg sought vengeance through the aid of the Grand Jury, and then the matter was usually compounded by the payment of money.

Whist was a favorite game with the foreign Ministers and the elder statesmen. Mr. Clay, Gen. Scott, Mr. Bodisco, and Mr. Fox—nephew of Charles James Fox—who represented William IV. and Queen Victoria, often played together, a hundred dollars being the usual stake. They generally played well, as Hoyle taught the game; but many of the members of the fashionable clubs of New-York play with more skill than was dreamed of forty years ago. Gov. Marcy was a great lover of whist, but he would never bet money on the game. There were always inveterate whisters in the Senate. A story was current at one time of a protracted sitting at the card-table, at which Gov. Stokes, of North Carolina, and Mountjoy Bailey, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, were two of the players. It ran in this wise: The Senate adjourned from Thursday over to Monday. The party sat down to cards after dinner Thursday evening. They played all night and all the next day, only stopping occasionally for refreshments. The game was continued Friday night and Saturday, through Saturday night and all day Sunday and Sunday night, the players resting for a snatch of sleep as nature became exhausted. Monday morning the game was in full blast, but at 10 o'clock Bailey moved an adjournment, alleging that his official duties required his presence in the Senate Chamber. Stokes remonstrated, but the Sergeant-at-Arms persisted, and rose from the table. The Governor grumbled and scolded, but finally gave it up, swearing that if he had suspected Bailey would break up the game thus prematurely, he would have seen him—anywhere before he would have invited him to join the party.

Mr. Webster played whist, but indifferently only. The Virginians were addicted to that stupid game known as shoemaker loo. President Tyler was fond of loo, and, on a rainy day, when there was no great pressure of public business, he has been known to make up a game at the White House, and play all day, having dinner in his chamber. His companions usually were William Selden, Treasurer of the United States, Cary Selden, his brother, store-keeper at the Navy-yard, and sometimes Gov. Gilmer, of Virginia, with now and then another favorite. The amount played for was always small, but Mr. Tyler was as much delighted at taking a pool as if he had won hundreds.

Public opinion was not so averse to gaming in Washington as in most of the Northern cities. Probably the tone of public morals is no more elevated now than it was then, but there was then less pretense and ostentation of purity. At a large party given by the wife of a Cabinet Minister, Mrs. Clay, chaperoning a young lady from the North, passed through a room where gentlemen were playing cards, Mr. Clay among the number.

"Is this a common practice?" inquired the young lady.

"Yes," said Mrs. Clay, "they always play when they get together."

"Don't it distress you to have Mr. Clay gamble?"

"No, my dear," said the good old lady, composedly; "he 'most always wins."

In the Winter of 1841, Gen. Scott, Mr. Clay, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Bodisco played whist once a week for some time, the stake, as usual, being a hundred dollars. They played a match game, Scott and Bodisco against Clay and Fox. They were well matched, and for a long time the game was pretty even. At length fortune favored Messrs. Clay and Fox, and they were ten or twelve games ahead. "Gentlemen," said the Russian Minister, rising from the table, "the game has closed for the season. The appropriation is exhaust." And sure enough, not another game would he play, much to the disgust and vexation of Gen. Scott, who, of course, was a considerable loser.—*Harper's Magazine.*

PAULINE LUCCA.—The history and career of Mlle. Pauline Lucca is somewhat singular. She was born at Vienna in 1840, and is the daughter of humble but worthy parents, who, on account of reduced circumstances, were unable to educate either herself or their other children. A professional singer, named Erl, who accidentally discovered that she possessed a most promising voice, very generously undertook to give her instruction. When only fifteen years of age she obtained an engagement at the Karinther-Tor Theatre at Vienna, and assisted in the Sunday services at the Karl Kirche. At the latter place the unavoidable absence of a leading vocalist, in 1856, gave the youthful aspirant an opportunity of distinguishing herself, and the sensation she created was so great that means were devised by the principal musicians in Vienna to enable her to complete her training. Her improvement was rapid and decided, and having accepted an engagement to sing Italian parts at the Olmütz Theatre, she appeared in September, 1859, for the first time, as *Elvira* in Verdi's "Ernani," with such success that brilliant offers were immediately made her from many parts of Germany. She preferred, however, to renew her engagement at Olmütz, during which she met with an adventure that tended very considerably to increase her popularity. Having been insulted by a female artiste of the same theatre, she at once informed the manager that unless she received an ample apology nothing should induce her to appear again at Olmütz. That gentleman having threatened her with imprisonment, upon the terms of his contract, if she persisted in her resolution, she deliberately walked to the citadel, gave herself up, and remained in durance for four-and-twenty hours. The commotion this conduct occasioned induced the manager to use his influence with the offending lady to submit to Mlle. Lucca's demand. On leaving her prison she at once terminated her engagement at Olmütz, and proceeded to Prague, where, in March, 1860, she appeared as *Valentine* in the "Huguenots," and in "Norma," and at once secured the patronage of Princess Colloredo, sister of the Governor, Count Clam-Gallas, &c. Shortly before her appearance at Prague, Meyerbeer, who, as the director of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, was at that time seeking for a prima donna competent to fill the part of the heroine in his last work, "L'Africaine," had his attention directed to this rising star. The youth and genius of the young artiste, being just what Meyerbeer had long looked for in vain, induced him to secure her services for three years at Berlin, where he gave her the advantage of his advice and tuition. In that capital Mlle. Lucca met with her usual success, which so rapidly increased that an engagement was offered her at the Imperial Academy of Music at Paris. This she refused, notwithstanding the urgent entreaty of her gifted friend and teacher that she should accept it. At his instigation, however, she entered into an arrangement with Mr. F. Gye to appear at the Royal Italian Opera in 1863, and carried all before her. Becoming dissatisfied with the terms of her engagement, she suddenly left London, assigning as a reason for her singular conduct, that "the Thames did not agree with her." On the production of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" at Covent Garden in 1865, she was induced to return, and has since shared the honors of that establishment with Mme. Patti. In November, 1865, she became the wife of Baron von Rohden—who was severely wounded at the opening of the recent Franco-German war—and is still the *prima donna assoluta* of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, dividing her time between that capital and London.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

HINDOO PHILOSOPHY IN A GERMAN DRESS.—There has arisen in Germany a philosophic school, built on the belief that, in existence taken as a whole, evil prevails over good—a school that sighs for the annihilation of being as the sole relief from its miseries. It is one of Cousin's most just remarks that the path of German metaphysics, opened by Kant, must find its logical issue in nihilism. Indeed, the romantic writers, relying on Schelling's half-mystical system, did not hesitate to preach a sort of quietist indolence as the highest aim given to man to reach. Thus Schlegel, with other critics of the same school, was led to envy for man "the divine idleness and happy life of plants and flowers;" and, in his famous work *On the Language and Wisdom of the Indians*, (Heidelberg, 1808,) to admire the calm and passionless life of Oriental ascetics. Homer, whom Romanticism had already sacrificed to Ossian, saw himself ere long dethroned by Buddah. The political events of this lower world had no power to shake souls permeated by so lazy a wisdom. Yet it was the hour of storms raging everywhere—the hour for the crash and downfall of the old Germanic edifice, when Austria and Prussia trembled for their threatened successive overthrow under the blows of Napoleon; but all this mattered little to those mystic spirits who persisted in living in an ideal world, careless of French bayonets, or the embargo, or the Confederation of the Rhine. They averted their looks, especially from those low creatures who struggle on the earth's surface to win their bread, and proclaimed that the perfection of the science of life is to do nothing. It is true these fine theories were put forth in a highly emphatic style, which provoked Richter's raillery, and gave a flat contradiction to the quietest doctrines they upheld.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

LITERARY MEN IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—The death of Mr. Fonblanque, who had been the chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade for many years, and the retirement of Mr. Tom Taylor, on a handsome pension, from his Secretaryship at the Local Government Acts Office, suggests (says the *Independent*) a reference to the men of letters who hold similar posts. If all literary men were to act as Mr. Fonblanque did when he received his appointment, it would scarcely be desirable that they should have office conferred upon them; for the brilliant editor of the *Examiner* had no sooner secured his £1,000 a year at Whitehall than he gave up literature entirely, and devoted himself exclusively to statistics. Fortunately, there are men who, while discharging the official duties incumbent upon them, still continue to cultivate literature in their hours of leisure. A conspicuous example is Sir Arthur Helps, the clerk of the Privy Council, an office from which he derives £1,700 a year. Sir Henry Taylor, the author of *Philip von Artevelde*, has £1,000 a year as one of the senior clerks at the Colonial Office, and Mr. J. W. Kaye, who began his literary life as the editor of the Indian journal issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., and whose works on Indian history are so highly valued, is the political and secret Secretary at the Indian Office. Mr. Dasent, formerly sub-editor of the *Times*, a writer of bad novels and good translations from the Norse, is the second Civil Service Commissioner, at a salary of £1,200, while Mr. William Michael Rossetti, the poet and critic, has £800 a year as an Assistant Secretary at the Inland Revenue Office. Mr. W. Rathbone Greg, who succeeded Macculloch, the political economist, as the head official at the Stationery Office, enjoys £1,500 a year; while Mr. Herman Merivale has £2,000 as permanent Under-Secretary at the Indian Office. Mr. Galton is a director of works at Whitehall; Mr. Frank Buckland has £700 a year as an inspector of salmon fisheries, and Mr. Lionel Brough £600 as an inspector of coal mines; Mr. F. T. Palgrave is an examiner at the Education Council Office, and Mr. Matthew Arnold holds the post of inspector of schools; Mr. C. Pennell, the piscatorial writer, gets £500 as the inspector of oyster fisheries, while Mr. J. Glaisher and Mr. Edwin Dunkin do not get more between them for inspecting the stars; Mr. Henry Reeve, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, has a very snug berth; while offices are also enjoyed by Mr. J. R. Planché, Sir T. Duffus Hardy, Mr. T. Walker, Mr. G. Scarf, and other writers whose names are less familiar to the general public.

ENGLISH VS. ITALIAN CLUBS.—Nothing can be less like an English than an Italian Club, by the way. We all know the look and the feel of the "Megatherium" or "Polyanthus;" well warmed, densely carpeted, no footfall to be heard; grave, not to say serious, servants in livery; arm-chairs that embrace and bury you; every newspaper under the sun, every periodical known, all the new novels and pamphlets; nothing for show or glitter, everything for comfort and use; the writing-room, with endless stationery; in the coffee-room, well-cooked meats, choice wines, requisite tea and coffee—everything the best of its kind, perfectly and promptly served; after dark, steady oil-lamps and wax-candles. Such is the London Club, as we all know it; the home of many a homeless man, the refuge from many a domestic storm, and for many a widowed or unmated heart; the kindliest, friendliest invention of a philanthropic age. The ideal of a Club in Italy is a very different affair. Here we have the first-floor of a splendid marble palace, as cold and comfortless as huge bemirrored and begilded rooms, unfastenable windows, uncarpeted stone floors, and allegory-covered vaulted ceilings can make you. It is true, the morning or reading-room exists, but in a very rudimentary state; the appliances for writing are limited to a degree, only consisting of some very thick yellowish ink, and an odd sheet or two of old note-paper in an empty blotting-book; newspapers to the extent of four or five, and of a flimsy, attenuated character, make up, with some cane-bottomed chairs, the appointments of the apartment. Here, no cheery little dinner is ever cooked or eaten; billiards and cards are a good deal played, and light refreshments may be taken; but the final cause for the existence of an Italian Club is the giving of balls. Two or three times a year the rooms are brilliantly lighted, satin-damask curtains and furniture uncovered, and thither the members flock, with or without their female belongings, as the case may be, to disport "upon the light fantastic."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

CHINESE JUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.—Marco Polo and Col. Yule furnish us here and elsewhere with phenomena that would appear to embrace, if not transcend, the whole encyclopedia of modern spiritualism. When, for example, the Great Khan, "seated upon a platform some eight cubits above the pavement, desires to drink, cups filled with wine are moved from a buffet in the centre of the hall, a distance of ten paces, and present themselves to the Emperor without being touched by any body." The feats ascribed in ancient legends to Simon Magus, such as the moving of cups and other vessels, making statues to walk, causing closed doors to fly open spontaneously, were by no means unusual among the Bacsi, or Thibetan priests, whose performances, if we are to believe our traveler, might well excite the envy of modern spiritual mediums. Producing figures of their divinities in empty space; making a pencil to write answers to questions without any body touching it; sitting upon nothing; flying through the air; penetrating everywhere as if immaterial; conjuring up mist, fog, snow, and rain, by which battles were lost or won; preventing clouds and storms from passing over the Emperor's palace; reading the most secret human thoughts, foretelling future events, and even raising the dead—these and many other wonderful feats could be performed by means of the *Dhârani*, or mystical Indian charms. Ibn Batuta, the Arabian, whose marvelous account has been more recently corroborated by Edward Melton, the Anglo-Dutch traveler, relates that when present at a great entertainment at the Court of the Viceroy of Khansa (Kinsay of Polo, or Hangchaufu,) "a juggler, who was one of the khan's slaves, made his appearance, and the amir said to him, "Come and show us some of your marvels." Upon this he took a wooden ball with several holes in it, through which long thongs were passed, and, laying hold of one of these, slung it into the air. It went so high that we lost sight of it altogether. (It was the hottest season of the year, and we were outside in the middle of the palace court.) There now remained only a little of the end of a thong in the conjuror's hand, and he desired one of the boys who assisted him to lay hold of it and mount. He did so, climbing by the thong, and we lost sight of him also! The conjuror then called to him three times, but getting no answer he snatched up a knife, as if in a great rage, laid hold of the thong and disappeared also! By and by he threw down one of the boy's hands, then a foot, then the other hand, and then the other foot, then the trunk, and, last of all, the head! Then he came down himself, all puffing and panting, and with his clothes all bloody, kissed the ground before the amir, and said something to him in Chinese. The Amir gave some order in reply, and our friend then took the lad's limbs, laid them together in their places, and gave a kick, when, presto! there was the boy, who got up and stood before us! All this astonished me beyond measure, and I had an attack of palpitation like that which overcame me once before in the presence of the Sultan of India, when he showed me something of the same kind. They gave me a cordial, however, which cured the attack. The Kazi Afkharuddin was next to me, and quoth he, "Wallah! 'tis my opinion there has been neither going up nor coming down, neither marring nor mending; 'tis all hocus-pocus!" *Harper's Magazine.*

CAN THE STATURE BE IN ANY WAY AFFECTED BY THE WILL?—It is written that "no man by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature;" but if there be any truth in the following extract from Babbage's *Passages in the Life of a Philosopher*, it appears that man can, at all events, voluntarily deduct nearly an equivalent amount from his height. At the opening of chapter eighteen of the work just cited Mr. Babbage makes the following statement respecting the celebrated thief-taker Vidocq, with whom he had an interview: "He had a very remarkable power, which he was so good as to exhibit to me. It consisted in altering his height to about an inch and a half less than his ordinary height. He threw over his shoulders a cloak, in which he walked round the room. It did not touch the floor in any part, and was, I should say, about an inch and a half above it. He then altered his height, and took the same walk. The cloak then touched the floor, and lay upon it in some part or other during the whole walk. He then stood still, and altered his height alternately several times to about the same amount. I inquired whether the altered height, if sustained for several hours, produced fatigue. He replied that it did not, and that he had often used it during a whole day without any additional fatigue. He remarked that he had found this gift very useful as a disguise. I asked whether any medical man had examined the question, but it did not appear that any satisfactory explanation had been arrived at." Now if this had been the statement of an unscientific person, or one whose powers of observation were presumably untrained, it might be put aside unheeded; but, coming, as it does, from one very unlikely to jump to conclusions, it seems to merit some degree of attention. This, then, being granted, the question arises, how can we account anatomically for this shortening in height? Of this the solution does not appear to be very clear. The only way in which an individual could alter his height would be either by adopting a stoop of his neck and shoulders, or by bending his knees, and flexing his thighs upon his pelvis, or lastly, by actually shortening his vertebral column. The two first methods may be disregarded, as they would be pretty evident, even if a cloak were worn, and, it employed by Vidocq, would scarcely have aroused the curiosity and wonder of Mr. Babbage. The last only, namely, a voluntary shortening of the vertebral column, remains then to be considered. There seems to be a general impression, both among doctors and the laity, so called—though it is difficult to discover any definite and concrete expression of it in the text-books—that, by virtue of the compressibility of the intervertebral fibro-cartilaginous discs, the stature of a man when he goes to bed is shorter than when he gets out of it, the amount of shortening varying according as the individual dangles a cane on the street, or is employed somewhat more actively as a porter at the docks.—*Nature.*

A MARRIAGE IN INDIA.—The day before the wedding the men of both families had been actively engaged in erecting in front of the two houses small sheds of fresh-cut boughs; in the centre of each of these a branch of a mango-tree was planted, and an earthen pot of water placed by it; the ground is carefully swept, and then flowers and grass are spread on it. With early dawn the women are astir, the village square is swept clean, fresh grass and flowers are strewn in the little houses, and presently the women, with their water-pots, start for the spring to fetch water for their households, and at the same time to bathe and array themselves in their gala dresses. Sookhia was about sixteen years old, fair, and well-formed for her age; she looked quite pretty as she returned from her bath, dressed in her bridal finery; this was very simple, consisting of only two cloths, one round the waist, looped up a little below the knee; the other was worn shawl-wise across the back and bosom; both were new and white, with merely a pink fringe round the edge. Her long black hair was plaited in coils round her head, with the addition of a few frisettes of dyed-sheep's wool. The effect was a little marred, as the shades did not quite match; still, I have seen as much difference of color in some of the heads in "the Row." Strings of pink and white glass beads, with here and there a false ruby, were twined in the hair, and worn round the neck. When passing my tent, she was made happy with the gift of a rupee. This was at once taken to the blacksmith, pierced, and, later in the day, worn round the neck as an additional ornament. About 8 o'clock, the two Byga priests appeared and took up their positions, one in each of the "little houses" that had been yesterday prepared for the purpose. Their dress is easily disposed of; it consisted of their own hair and a very small cloth round the loins, barely sufficient for decency. (I once heard a Byga's ordinary dress very aptly described as consisting of solely a powder-horn and green tassel.) The musicians, who had been collected from all the neighborhood for the occasion, had succeeded in making night hideous by beating their small drums, or tom-toms, blowing cow-horns, brass serpents, and braying through a wire instrument something like a magnified comb. During the morning the relations and guests came dropping in until the village began to look quite gay. About noon, Boodhoo's brother Bysakhoo (the month of May) carried over the dower presented by the bridegroom; then the marriage procession was organized. The musicians led the way, the bridegroom and his immediate relatives came next, the guests follow; the music strikes up, the men shout, the women sing a couplet, apparently composed of only the names of the bride and bridegroom, and in this order they proceed to Mungloo's house, and seat themselves round the "little house;" into this Boodhoo alone enters, the Byga priest takes him and Sookhia by the hand, leads them three times round, touches the head of both with oil and turmeric, and then places Sookhia on Bysakhoo's back; Boodhoo follows close, the marriage procession closes in behind, and the bride is carried thus to her future home. Here the same ceremonies are again gone through, and the Byga priest completes his duties by tying the clothes of the pair together. The guests then retire, leaving the happy couple in the little house, and adjourn to Mungloo's house; there I regret to say they improved the occasion by making merry so thoroughly, that most of them became exceedingly drunk before nightfall.

When a youth is too poor to pay any dower and wants a wife, he binds himself to serve the girl's father as Jacob served Laban; the time varies from eight months to five years, and during that period all intercourse between the two is forbidden. The youth is the household drudge, hewer of wood, drawer of water; he looks after the cattle, or performs any other menial work. When serving his uncle for his cousin, he begins younger and serves longer than if apprenticed to a stranger. The theory is that the uncle will not exact such hard service from his nephew, the tie of relationship among these people being very binding. When the time is completed the same ceremonial is gone through, the bride's father paying all expenses.

It occasionally happens that the girl declines to marry the youth whom her parents have selected; she then has to take matters into her own hands and make a runaway match. As, theoretically, it is allowed that she has the right of selection, the elders of the village endeavor to arrange the business amicably; but the parents of the girl are generally obliged to withhold their consent, having promised her to some one else; so, to avoid feuds, they remain passive. The girl meets her lover and declares her intention of becoming his wife; she anoints his head with turmeric, and touches his feet; he then takes her to his father's house, and marries her from there if his parents will pay the expenses; if not, he puts on her arms a pair of bangles, the Gond symbol of a wedding ring, gives a dinner to the elders of his village, and takes the girl home.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

WILL-O'-THE-WISPS.—Will-o'-the-wisp has sometimes been set down as a rank impostor, but despite the anathema hurled against this luminous vagabond, the "mad fire" still flickers his brief hours of existence over marsh and fen. One fine Summer evening, as two gentlemen were passing a large reedy pool near Dunoon, in Argyleshire, they were startled by seeing "several lights flitting across the surface of the pond, from one sedgy part of it to another. The lights were precisely like the light of a common candle, not larger and not smaller; and they appeared to leap from place to place, and then vanish, just as if one threw a candle across the pond and it fell into the water." This is the true will-o'-the-wisp—the normal appearance of the fiery madcap whose pranks have figured in many a rustic story. But there are other forms of the same phenomenon—lambent flames, which remain steady above certain spots, but which either disappear when approached, or which, more curiously, recede as the beholder pursues them. Of this kind was the light seen several times by M. Beccari and a friend of his, on the stony banks of the Rio Verde, ten miles south of Bologna. It appeared as a rectangular body of light, about a foot in length, hovering about two feet above the stones. Its radiance was so strong, that he could plainly see by it the water of the river, and a part of the neighboring hedge; but the light became paler as he approached, and vanished when he reached the spot. Again, as regards the lambent flames of the Pietra Mala, likewise on the road between Florence and Bologna, Sir Roundell Palmer bears witness, that "he saw the flames issuing from the ground (in a common plowed field) over a space of no great extent;" but in this case the flames did not vanish at his approach, for he "lighted sticks, &c., at them." Such a witness is unimpeachable. Doubtless the great lawyer mentally subjected the strange light to a rigorous cross-examination, and cited great authorities against its existence; but even he could not resist the evidence of its reality, furnished by the combustion of the sticks which he exposed to its influence. The vanishing of some of those lights when approached, and the recedence of others, are curious facts not yet explained. Mr. Blesson was sorely tried by a fugitive light of this sort, in the valley of Gorbitz; but he was not to be beaten, and, by remaining some days near the spot, he at length succeeded in lighting a piece of paper at the fugitive flame.—*Belgravia.*

PROGRESS OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—A retrospect of half a century in any art or science, in these days of rapid advance, gives us a striking indication of the rate at which it is progressing, and the life that is in it. While, however, the gain may be patent to the initiated, the public, lacking any special knowledge of the sealed arts such as medicine and surgery, of which we are about to treat, although profiting by the general advance, can only estimate its progress generally. It is our purpose in the following article to point out, step by step, the triumphs of the curative art during the active professional life of many of the present workers, in the great art of saving human life and of alleviating suffering. It cannot be denied that as regards medicine, previous to that date, our methods of inquiry into the nature and progress of disease were very limited and defective. The physician, who had to deal with organs concealed from the observation of the senses, groped, comparatively speaking, in the dark. Our wonder is, indeed, that treating maladies empirically, as they were obliged to do, they succeeded in even ameliorating diseased conditions, much less in repairing or curing them, as we know they occasionally did. Experience, unless it is founded on exact knowledge, where such a delicate machine as the human frame is concerned, is, indeed, of but little avail; and what intimate knowledge, we may ask, had our fathers of the minute structure of the human frame? or, what aids had they to help them in diagnosing the condition of a part when in a state of disease? Ask an engineer to give an explanation of the defective working of some complicated machine, placed in some closed and impervious cavity, and you ask the same seemingly unanswerable question that was put to the physician of the past century touching the human machine, a thousand times more delicate and complicated than anything that has been framed by human hands. Behind the chest and abdominal walls lay the whole mystery of life, with whose faulty working our fathers could do but little more than guess at; for wanting the special arms of precision, with which we are now furnished, they could only work blindly in the dark, and get at the truth by post-mortem knowledge. Let us imagine the modern physician deprived of the tools he familiarly uses to diagnose the conditions of a part—the stethoscope, for instance. How utterly lost he would be: the heart and the lungs, the organs by which our breath and blood circulate, would be to him as a closed book. All the delicate gradations of sound, by which he knows as clearly as though he saw with his eyes the exact departure of these organs from their normal condition and from their healthy function, would be to him as though they had never existed. The surgeon equally was at a loss to discriminate the nature of pulsating tumors, and the condition of disease in arteries. The laryngoscope, again, enables the eye to penetrate down the larynx, and by the speculum insight is given into the uterus. By the still more wonderful aid to science given by the ophthalmoscope, we may be said to enter the very brain, and see, as it were, on an index, the condition of the cerebral nerves and outer cranial circulation.—*Edinburgh Review.*

STRANGE HUNTING CEREMONY.—A curious ceremony of the middle ages was long kept up at Chantilly: a dogs' mass, which was celebrated with much magnificence on each anniversary of St. Hubert's Day, the patron saint of dogs. On this solemn occasion the chapel was decked with flowers, flowers were strewn on the floor, they covered the high altar and festooned the great circular court of the château. The oldest gentleman among the retainers of the House of Bourbon-Condé, mounted on the oldest horse in the Prince's stable, and followed by the oldest dog, proceeded to the kennels, where the various packs had been well washed, curried, combed, and shorn. The whippers-in and huntsmen led them out, and, following the old gentleman and his dog, went to the chapel. There the different packs were introduced into the sanctuary, according to the priority which sporting traditions ascribed to their respective races. Such dogs as had distinguished themselves in the chase were placed in the front row, before a picture of St. Hubert, which formed the altar-piece. The almoner of the château then commenced the sacrifice of the mass, taking care to omit nothing contained in the litany of the day. When the office was ended, the Prince's favorite preacher ascended the pulpit, and pronounced a panegyric on the patron of dogs and hunters. During the service, several grooms, armed with sharply-pointed goads, kept a strict watch over their charges, and woe betide the unhappy hound that yawned or attempted to go to sleep! This ceremony was believed to be a good specific against accidents to which dogs are liable, or diseases to which they succumb especially hydrophobia.—*Chambers's Journal.*

OUR ART SCHOOLS.

The Academy of Design—Drawing from the Antique—The Life Schools—A School of Painting Absolutely Wanted—Efforts of the Students.

The fundamental principle that underlies all the educational institutions of America may succinctly be rendered by the one word, "Excelsior." The genius of the country, addressing her young men and maidens, tells them, in emphatic language, not to rest and be thankful. To press forward continually in the path of progress; to aim continually at the highest standards; to acknowledge no defeat, and to be satisfied with no victory, are the lessons that America teaches out of the mouths—dumb, yet eloquent—of her institutions. Nowhere is this peculiar spirit of ambitious unrest more strongly developed than in the art schools of New-York. The first of these, grouped around the shadow of the Cooper Institute, has been already described in the NEW-YORK TIMES. It is a nursery of the industrial arts, whose influence in the next generation will be very widely felt. It teaches the carver in wood and ivory, the worker in gold and silver plate, the setter of gems, the photographer, and the engraver, the facts of art which are most intimately connected with those respective trades. But it does not stop there, for it also lays the foundation of an artistic education for those who desire to follow art for itself alone, unincumbered with any of those lucrative alliances above mentioned. Beyond a certain point, however, it cannot go. Having taught the aspirant the principles of elementary drawing, having inculcated the rudiments of perspective, and the primary laws of light and shade, it halts. Here the Academy of Design comes to the front, and its magnificent schools take up the task of instruction.

These schools were not always so meritorious. In the history of the Academy of Design, since its foundation in 1826, there have been many mistakes, but none more conspicuous than in the management of those schools, which the generosity of the artist Suydam had created. Previous to his munificent bequest the Academy had been rather a rallying ground for American artists, and a place of exhibition for their pictures, than an institution of artistic education. After the schools had been established, the system of instruction was peculiarly bad. There were grand halls, in which were grouped fine casts of antique statuary, into which the students had free liberty of access, but there was no teacher. Each neophyte drew as he considered best, and members of the Academy would drop in casually and give a few hints to the few pupils who might be present. From such a desultory manner of management no good could be expected. Three years ago this system, or rather want of it, came to an end with the appointment of Prof. L. E. Wilmarth as instructor. That gentleman was not only thoroughly competent as a teacher, but he was possessed of a good school. He had studied under Gerome and Kaulbach, and united a knowledge of the broad style of the Frenchman with the attention to detail and the statuesque grace of line of the Munich artist. Under him the schools began to be a reality, not a sham. When he took charge there were at the most fifty pupils; at the present hour there cannot be less than 150, though this is the commencement of the academic year, and by the system of admission in vogue the numbers go on increasing steadily every week until the last month, which is May.

To be admitted into the Academy schools, it is necessary to have a full knowledge of the elements of drawing. The aspirant who desires to become a pupil has to submit a shaded drawing of the human figure to the Council that governs the affairs of the institution. That body is composed of six academicians, chosen every year, and the officers, who are *ex-officio* members of the Council. It includes, this year, Mr. Page, the gifted President; Launt Thompson, the sculptor, Vice-President; T. Addison Richards, the Corresponding Secretary; E. W. Perry, the Recording Secretary; E. D. E. Greene, the Treasurer, and the following academicians: Ward, the great sculptor, J. W. Casilear, J. G. Brown, A. D. Shattuck, S. J. Guy, and Thomas Hicks. These gentlemen constitute the Council, and they meet regularly every Monday night during the academic year. Among other business regularly transacted they examine the drawings deposited by candidates for admission, and these learn their fate on the following Monday. Those who are successful at once take their places in the class studying from the antique. The locality of this tuition is not generally known to the public, whose visits to the Academy of Design have generally been confined to the top floor, where the exhibitions are held. There is a modest entrance on Fourth-avenue, which is sacred to the schools. The passage is somewhat narrow, and from the architectural exigencies of the building, somewhat dark. Half-way down the corridor is a door, beyond which is a flight of stone steps leading down to the halls of the antique casts. These are very lofty and well lighted in the day time from the basement windows, the light coming entirely from the top. Here are the students who have just been admitted or who have not yet been advanced to the higher grade of the life school. At least one-half of them are of the fair sex. The majority seem absorbed by their work, though others, especially the ladies, chatter away like so many birds. The casts from which they are copying are all of world-wide fame. Here, nearest to the door, is the famous Venus with the hair, representing the goddess as emerged from the bath, shaking the moisture from her luxuriant curls. In the centre of the row of statues along the west wall are two colossal forms, the god Bacchus, and the Hercules of Glykon, conceived surely in the decadence of Hellenic art. The west side of the room is broken into alcoves, and here will be found those forms which the students of all ages and countries have delighted to study. There is the Silenus with the infant Bacchus, the fighting Gladiator, the remains of the Theseus, the Ilyssus, and the mutilated group of the Fates, the flying Mercury new lighted on a heaven-kissing hill, the Venus of Milo, and of the Medicis, the bust of Clite, the groups of the Laocoon, and of the Graces, and some of those stern Roman busts, which, as portraits of actual life and character, are far superior to the Greek, though artistically they are inferior. Every student has his light pine-wood easel and his drawing-board fixed at certain angles, so as to catch the most impressive view of the figures copied. Some stare fixedly at their model, as if to drink in its lines, and after long investigation begin to work with their crayons. Others, more rapid and perhaps more superficial, work steadily on the board, giving every other moment keen glances at the cast they are copying. The fixedness of eye is what specially strikes an unartistic observer, for all have it, even the most careless of the chatterers. The merriest of them, when he looks at his model, fairly fixes it with a regard as keen as a falcon's; and the same fact is noticeable with the lady pupils. Among them all moves the Professor, examining with practical rapidity the drawings around him. It is his aim to imbue the pupils with two things—a love of artistic truth regardless of the pretty, and a freedom from the conventionalities that have hitherto surrounded the study of the antique. His method may be summed up in this apothegm. The character of the figure will be shown by its masses, and by its details; give your fullest attention, then, first to those masses into which the sculptor has broken up the form, and when you have these fully then supply the details. He constantly points out that it is the little more and the little less which constitute the success and the failure of artistic efforts. Taking from a lady's easel her drawing of the Venus of Milo, he demonstrates that by a little too much shading the pupil has given an effect of narrowness to the form which results in producing an appearance of immense height. The critics of the Tristam Shandy school who measure a figure with a tape, and inform an admiring circle that the picture being on such a scale, and the figure so much, the artist necessarily is wrong, would be considerably enlightened if they would attend the classes for a few weeks. They would see ten copies of the same figure, for example, in which, from errors of graduation in the shading, or from broken shadows, or from causes extremely minute in themselves, there would be a sensible difference in the effect of every one, though the tape line could detect no error. But among the one hundred and fifty at present in these schools, there are many whose productions have a real commercial value; notably, those of Miss Glenn, the fair daughter of the veteran journalist, and of a Mr. Fitz, who indeed is one of the best crayon draughtsmen in the atelier of Gurney. Prof. Wilmarth says that, unfortunately, the ladies who show so much aptitude and so much enthusiasm at the commencement of their artistic career do not persevere as the men do. The best invariably either marry or drift away into employments that prevent them from pursuing their art studies, and those who remain seem to lack persistence or to lose courage as they advance, and either make little progress or become stationary. The brightest star among the ladies last year was Mrs. Susan Nichols Carter, but she has been appointed Principal of the Female Art School of the Cooper Institute, and may be considered as permanently lost to the Academy. Now Miss Glenn is the foremost, but it may be predicted of her, too, that before she finishes her academic education she will be tempted away. The men are of sterner stuff, and hold on doggedly, never even in imagination accepting employment that would take them from their easels.

Two years passed in the antique school ought to enable the pupil to advance to the life school. To obtain this promotion the aspirant must show to the council a drawing of a full length statue, which they shall approve as evincing a good knowledge of the figure, and a mastery of crayon drawing. The classes now separate into male and female, the former having two hours in the morning, and the latter in the afternoon. Here they study from nude models of both sexes, but in the ladies' classes the models wear fleshings. The difficulties which present themselves to the beginner are very great, because everything has to be done so rapidly. The model poses upon the platform, holding in his hand a rod to give him steadiness of muscle. The easels are grouped around him in a semi-circle. The seance is in duration two hours, but he only poses for twenty minutes at a time, and during these twenty minutes the pupil must seize the masses of the figure, arrange in his own mind the tone in which he will treat it, and also settle the graduation and composition of his lights and shadows. Before, in the antique room, he could work this out deliberately and at his ease; but now all these things have to be done on the spur of the moment. It is, of course, very exciting, because it is actual composition, and not copying. But it is tremendously hard work, being, to use an illustration, to the antique school what mental arithmetic is to the slate and seclusion and unlimited time of the ordinary aritmetical class. Of the thirty-three who mustered on the first night of the class, which was Monday, 25th, almost all were beginners, and they were evidently in trouble. But after a few lessons they will acquire the necessary rapidity, and at the end of the academic year, it is not to be doubted that many will have shown singular excellence.

The days of the life course are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. For the benefit of those whose occupations prevent them from attending in the daytime there are night classes. In these Mr. Fitz, of Gurney's, has greatly distinguished himself, evincing a mastery over the handling of crayon and a rapidity of composition which augur well for his artistic future. With him in the night classes are many young men who work in the daytime as engravers or lithographers and as draughtsmen. Besides these, also, there are pupils who are in the day classes, but whose eagerness for study impels them to work day and night. If they have sufficient stamina to endure the double toil, nothing can be better for them, and this artistic fury, this gluttony of application, shows how completely the enthusiasm of art has possessed them. "Nothing great or beautiful was ever done without long and extreme labor," is the judgment of that great master of ceramic art, Bernard de Palissy, and it would be well if every pupil would write the words on his easel. Men who know nothing about the subject talk about the inspiration of genius; but before that genius can well up from the depths of the heart, where it lies dormant, there must be an endless labor of shafting to reach it.

The Antique School has its night classes also—men and women both. The halls are very fairly lighted with gas, and they are capitally warmed, so that the pupils are surrounded by favorable conditions. There is a tendency to exaggerate shadows, however, which is unavoidable. An indentation becomes a gash; a dimple becomes a hole, under the capricious influence of the strong shadowing. Within the past few days Prof. Wilmarth has yielded to the wishes of the more advanced pupils of the night classes, and has permitted them to study in a measure from the life. They hire a newsboy for seventy-five cents the *séance*, and, forming a half circle about him, they draw his head. These pupils are for the most part either engaged in photographic studios, or desirous of such employment. Many of the leading photographers make a specialty of full-size crayon heads. They take an ordinary negative and enlarge it to life-size upon bristol-board. Then the crayon artist completes it with black and white, in the majority of cases producing very remarkable likenesses. Such artists earn $50 a week, a great prize, and the pupils in the night schools of the Antique are working to attain that eminence, just as Mr. Fitz, who has it, is working in the life school for still further artistic education and still higher position.

So far all is well; but the great trouble with the Academy and with the higher pupils is that it is not enough. The highest grade, the life school, is supplemented, indeed, with a thorough course of anatomy, and the two schools are instructed occasionally in perspective by members of the Academy. Sometimes also the President lectures on chiar-oscuro. But there is felt a great want, and this feeling has been growing ever since the pupils of Prof. Wilmarth have been working in the life school. What is required now is a school of painting—a costly thing, but the inevitable end of academic training. It is a good thing that our young American artists should be taught to draw thoroughly; but it will avail them little if they are not taught to paint. From two to three years must be passed in acquiring a mastery over crayons, and it seems most ridiculous to suppose that the pupil can teach himself the art of painting, in itself a thing a hundred times more complicated. Filled with these ideas, which are incontrovertibly true, the more advanced of the pupils, who are hungering for instruction, have determined to make an effort to help themselves to their desires. They are preparing an album of photographs from the best of their finished drawings, which they propose to place for sale in the stores of the principal book-sellers and in the leading art galleries, Knoedler's, Snedecors', Schaus', and houses of similar standing. The album will be superbly mounted, and will be of imperial quarto size. It may give some idea of the excellence of the drawings to state that an experienced eye alone can tell that the photographs were taken from drawings and not from the original statues. For this album they propose to ask the sum of $50. Not content with placing it on exhibition, a committee of the students will wait upon the principal men of the City, album in hand, and, demonstrating what they have done, will ask assistance to go on still higher. If the hearts of our leaders have not grown cold and deaf to the cry of "Excelsior," this appeal will not be made in vain. The sum necessary for founding in perpetuity a school of painting would be from $50,000 to $60,000, which would give an income of from $3,000 to $4,000. With less than the smaller sum it will be impossible to establish a school that shall be the worthy succoursal of those connected with the Academy. There are notably two men whose names will at once spring to the minds of our citizens, John Taylor Johnston and A. T. Stewart. Both of these gentlemen have for the past few years shown a marked interest in art, and in the institutions springing up in the City. The former is the owner of the great picture by Turner, of the "Slave Ship," a work which has been severely criticised because it has been severely misunderstood. He is President also of the Alumni Association of the University, and a subscriber, on a large scale, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and to the Museum of Natural History. A. T. Stewart, the possessor of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," of Cabanel's "Birth of Venus," and of many other superb pictures, has of late years been much interested in the Museum of Natural History, now in course of erection on Eighth-avenue. It is believed by his friends that he is desirous of connecting his name indissolubly with the history of the City by some monument of his taste and liberality, which shall vie with the bequests of Astor and James Lenox. No opportunity for the gratification of such a desire could be more favorable than the present. The Stewart School of Painting would be the greatest boon he could possibly offer to New-York, and would preserve his memory to the latest ages.

To name the artist who shall preside over this school would certainly be premature. It is to be hoped, however, that the artists of the Academy will be permitted to ballot for him, because they know better than any others who would be suitable for the position. There are artists whom the public hails as the greatest in the country, who are the Pariahs of their professional brethren. To place one of them in the chair of painting would be to put a stumbling-block in the path of art.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Evacuation Day was observed on Monday last by the Veterans of 1812, who, under the escort of a detailed battalion of the Sixth Regiment, N. G., raised a flag over the old fort in Central Park near One Hundred and Tenth-street. The Veterans formed in front of St. Paul's Church, Broadway, from which point they were conveyed in stages to the Park, where the flag was raised at noon, amid cheers, &c. After the ceremony the Veterans were conducted by their escort to the new armory of the Sixth Regiment, and there entertained with a dinner, under the superintendence of Col. Sterry and the officers and members of the regiment.

Another feature of Evacuation Day was the arrival and subsequent parade of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard. The regiment, which was under the command of Col. Latta, arrived in the forenoon by special train from Philadelphia, and was received by Col. Emmons Clark and the Seventh Regiment, N. G., whose guests there were to be for the day. The visitors, although but 350 strong, presented a fine appearance with their peculiar uniform, and were well received by the crowds who lined the sidewalks of Broadway. They were escorted to the Grand Central Hotel, where a bountiful repast had been prepared for them. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Philadelphians, escorted by the Seventh, paraded through Broadway to Beaver-street, thence to and through Broad-street, Maiden-lane, Broadway, and Park-row to the City Hall, where they were reviewed by the Mayor, Gen. Shaler and staff. Both the visitors and their escort presented a fine appearance during the parade and review. The Philadelphians were then escorted to the Grand Central Hotel, the escort proceeding to the armory, where, shortly after, the Seventh received and entertained their guests in excellent style. After employing the evening in various ways, the First Pennsylvania returned home about midnight by special train.

A portrait of the late Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, U. S. A., who was killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862, was, on Monday evening, formally presented to Post Mansfield, No. 35, G. A. R., at the head-quarters of the organization, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, Brooklyn. The presentation took place at the annual "camp fire" of the Post, and was one of rejoicing, in which many outside friends took part.

The Third Infantry, N. G., on Monday last paraded as a regiment at Yonkers, Westchester County. As the companies are very much scattered throughout the county, some difficulty was at first experienced in getting them together; but when they passed in review before the Mayor, after a street parade of an hour or more, the regiment presented a very creditable appearance.

The Seventh Regiment, N. G., intend to resume their Saturday evening band concerts, under the direction of Prof. Grafulla. It is announced that these concerts are to be better than any which have preceded them, and the series was directed by the Musical Committee to commence last evening. The following are the dates specified for holding the concerts: Nov. 30, Dec. 21, Jan. 25, Feb. 22, and March 29. As a matter of course, the attendance at these concerts will be large.

The members of Company H, Eighth Regiment, N. G., on Wednesday evening last, enjoyed themselves with their lady friends at the regimental armory, where a pleasant time was experienced by those who loving dancing.

The officers of the colored regiment now forming in the State of New-Jersey, held a meeting at Trenton last week, and adopted the uniform, which is to consist of blue swallow-tail coats, blue pants with light blue trimmings, light blue felt caps with blue plume. The first parade in full dress is anxiously looked for, both by the members that are to form the regiment, and the citizens of the places where the companies are being formed.

Brig.-Gen. Hoffmann's new bill for the government of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is attracting much attention among military men. It provides that the National Guard in time of peace, shall be composed of one company (fifty-three strong) of infantry to every ten thousand of the population of the State. The State will be divided into six military divisions, in each of which, besides the infantry, may be organized two troops of cavalry, and two mounted batteries. The number of infantry companies to each division will be regulated by the population ratio, and the minimum of the companies will be thirty-two enlisted men. The officers are to wear the United States uniform, and the expenses for maintaining the National Guard is to form part of the general expenses of the State.

The General Catlin Social Association, named in honor of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, will receive their friends at Turnhalle, Brooklyn, on Dec. 11.

The National Guard Riding Club of Brooklyn has elected, as its officers for the ensuing year, Lieut. Peter Bertsch, President; Major Fred J. Karcher, Secretary, and Adjt. Albin G. Pape, Treasurer.

Adjt. Renshaw, of the Forty-seventh Regiment N. G., has been tendered the Captaincy of Company D, vice Wilhelm H. Koenig, retired.

The Twenty-eighth Battalion, N. G., has been ordered to assemble at Kings County Armory on Thursday next, in fatigue uniform, white gloves, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of mustering into the command Company D, Capt. Louis Dohling. Major George Kinkel, Brigade Inspector, is to be the mustering officer, and a full attendance is expected.

Sergts. S. Speicher and Theodore Deibner of Company H, Twenty-eighth Battalion, N. G., have been discharged through expiration of term of service.

First Lieut. George Dietrich and Second Lieut. Henry Miller have been commissioned by the Governor with their respective ranks, and attached to the Thirty-second Regiment, N. G.

The progress in the construction of the new armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., is now more rapid than had even been expected, and when completed will be an ornament to that part of the City in which it is located.

The first conscription for the Germany Army from the residents of the former French territory was to have been held at Strasbourg, and lots were to have been drawn on Nov. 5. At Metz but fifty conscripts could be got together, and of these only three were qualified for service. Almost all the able-bodied and young men liable to conscription have emigrated, preferring to leave their native land rather than serve in the German ranks.

Voluntary service has been instituted in the German Army, and the competition in the regiments of the Guards has been so enormous this Fall that almost the whole contingent of cavalry recruits has been covered by four years' volunteers, besides a preponderating proportion in the infantry.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has promoted the Foreign Minister, Count Andrassy, to to the rank of Major-General in the Honved Army. No special significance attaches to the promotion, which was effected only in due course of seniority.

The Huntington Tarring and Feathering Case.

In the village of Huntington, Long Island, the scene of the recent tarring and feathering of a too-persistent suitor, some have been found to defend the course pursued by the emissaries of Judge Lynch, and to assert that the unfortunate Kelsey only met with his deserts. It is said that for more than six years he persecuted the young lady, whose name has been so frequently mentioned in connection with the affair, and in spite of the remonstrances of friends and the fact that he received no encouragement from the young lady, he persisted in his unwelcome attentions. Hundreds of letters had been sent by him through the mails, and dropped around the house, and his persecutions at length became so intolerable that the villagers informed him that they must be stopped. He was not deterred, however, by this threat, but began more serious annoyances. By means of a ladder he enterred the sleeping-room of the young lady, on the second floor of the house, which at the time was tenanted by a female friend, and disappointed in his purpose, he retreated, not, however, without having afforded proof of his diabolical intent. A second attempt of the same kind was made, and, failing in it, he resorted to the sending of letters of the most obscene character, accompanied by prints and cuts of the most vile and atrocious nature. To escape from these prosecutions, and from a natural reluctance to seek a legal remedy, the family of the young lady, in which there was no male member, prepared to leave the village. The last indignities to which they were subjected, however, came to the knowledge of the people, and with righteous indignation they inflicted on the author the punishment which his misdeeds so richly deserved. While deprecating any interference with the due course of the law, the relatives express their determination to prosecute to the utmost the offender if he ventures to return to the village.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE.

To my mind, one of the most vexatious of nuisances is the modern street boy, who, with a curious mixture of self-complacency, stolidity, and stupidity expressed in his ugly countenance, seems to know no pleasure in life but whistling, as loudly as he can, the latest new popular melody (so-called) varied with an occasional howl and cat-call, and who only draws his idle hands from his at other times empty breeches pockets when he desires to insert his two little fingers in his mouth and produce, by their agency, the awfully shrill and excruciating whistle, which is his only mode of saluting an acquaintantance on the other side of the street. I have always marveled at the taste of the poetical songster who immortalized "The Curly-haired, Whistling Plowboy," but have hitherto excused his folly on the supposition that, in his day, there was no "Shoo-fly," no "Up in a Balloon," no "Captain Jinks," and a hundred other similar musical monstrosities to jar on his ear and destroy his peace of mind. But of late I have grown more charitably disposed toward this gentleman's memory; for, for the last few months, the whistling street boy has so dinned "Down in a Coal Mine" into my ears, and has appeared to find such exquisite pleasure in the thought of "digging dusty diamonds underneath the ground" that he at last awoke me to the fact that I had never yet been down in a coal mine. It was humiliating to think that the thoughtless butcher-boy who every morning brings the material for my breakfast, should evince an intimate acquaintance with a subject of such importance as coal-mining, and I know nothing about it. Like the wretched being whom *Punch* took off in "A Swell's Homage to Mrs. Stowe," I made a virtuous resolution. Bored beyond endurance by "ev'wy gal he asked to dance" demanding his opinion about the different characters in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, he petulantly exclaimed:

> "A'll study at some Wagged School
> The tale of that old Blackamaw!"

I exclaimed: "I'll go 'Down in a Coal-mine,' and at least raise my store of geological information to the level of that of the common street boy." Gentle reader, I carried out this resolution; but, take my advice, let nothing tempt you to follow my example. Of all the difficult, costly and unpleasant ways of acquiring knowledge, exploring a coal-mine should head the list. Here is my schedule of direct and indirect damages: One nearly new silk hat, and one pair of kid gloves, utterly ruined; one pair of pantaloons, one pair of boots, and one overcoat, seriously damaged by coal-dust, mud, and water; a serious though temporary enlargement of the cranium, a violent cold, and an attack of rheumatism in prospective. To my cost I have discovered that the words of the seductive melody of "Down in a Coal-mine," convey a very false impression; and as I have passed through the agony, I philanthropically propose to give my experience to the world, in the hope that, in the language of the late Mr. William Barlow, of pious memory, all "young fellows" will "take warning by me."

Five or six inches of "beautiful snow" lay on the ground, and the cold almost froze my cigar to my lips when I stepped out of the car on the top of Summit Hill, above Mauch Chunk, and wended my way to the office of the company who own all the neighboring coal mines. The superintendent of the mines had very kindly placed one of his engineers at my disposal, and a boy was in waiting to escort me to his grimy presence. "Oh, you be the man what's going into number eight," remarked the lad in an inquiring tone. I told him that if "number eight" was a mine, he was correct. He smiled a scoffing smile at my unsophisticated ignorance, and, saying, "Come on, then," led the way through the snow at an unusual pace for a boy. I suppose mining boys don't take things as leisurely as other boys. On we tramped through the snow, over the mountain and along the valley, passing through villages where the miners' wives and children all stared at me as though I was an Apache Indian, snarling curs without number snapped at my heels, and occasional bits of coal whizzed by me in a fashion to lead me to suppose that I was the target at which they were aimed, though whenever I turned round all the little boys were looking the other way. By the time we reached the mouth of the mine we had walked two miles, and my boots, stockings, and the lower parts of my trowsers were saturated with snow-water. I found that the entrance of the mine was at the end of a long tunnel, the bed of which was laid with a car-track six inches deep in slush, with a shallow stream of running water on one side. On inquiry, we learned that the engineer was in the mine. The boy at once produced a small oil-lamp, something like a toy tin coffee-pot, the spout doing duty as a wick-tube. He lit his lamp at an enormous fire, which was burning at the entrance of the tunnel, and around which half a dozen miners, who looked like the chimney sweeps of a quarter of a century ago, stood warming themselves. Each of them had a similar lamp attached by a hook to the front of his hat. They regarded me with an air of pity, but maintained a gloomy silence. Turning up the bottoms of my trowsers, I dashed boldly into the tunnel. In a few moments I was in darkness as black as that which the Egyptians of old found so unpleasant, a darkness which the slight glimmer from the boy's lamp only rendered more puzzling. And presently I heard the rumbling of cars and the shouting of mule-drivers approaching us; and whether they were ten feet or a hundred yards off it was impossible to say. In a few moments I almost ran against a man, whose lamp I did not see till he was within four or five feet of me, and who told me, with an oath, to stand aside. Stand aside! Yes. But where? There was no help for it but to step boldly into the stream at my side, and quietly stand in the water till the train of cars had passed. I comforted myself by thinking that, as I was already thoroughly wet-footed, the ordeal was, after all, not so very trying a one, and I resignedly stepped into the water. Again we started, I sticking to my boy like a frightened child holding on to the skirts of its mother's dress in a crowd, and muttering curses, deep though not loud, against the springs of water in the rock above, which deluged me with a perfect shower-bath, and trickled playfully down my back, as though I were a Naiad disguised in male costume, and they were paying me a very welcome compliment. At last we reached the end of the tunnel and the opening of the mine, and I was duly introduced to Mr. ——, the engineer, by my guide. He, too, had one of the small lamps stuck on the front of his hat. I shook hands with a man I could scarcely see, and who seemed to have a head-piece like a rising full moon, with a thick haze round it, so peculiar is the effect of these dim lamps on the eyes of those unaccustomed to coal-mine life. This gentleman explained to me the meaning of slopes, lifts, and gangways, before he began to show me around. A slope is the plane on which the cars are hauled up and let down; the lifts are like the floors of a house, one below the other, to which the slopes are staircases, as it were. The gangways are side passages leading to different parts of the lift.

The engineer also explained to me the mystery of "breasts." This is a very profitable, though dangerous, operation to the miner, and requires an old and skilled hand. The miner, as far as I understood it, cuts a gallery from the gangway a certain distance into the vein, and then begins to mine out a large chamber, only removing sufficient coal to enable him to work with ease, and using the remainder, as he picks it from above, as a constantly-ascending platform to enable him to reach his work. The exposure to the atmosphere causes the coal to emit a cracking noise, but when the chamber becomes so large that the superincumbent weight of coal is likely to give way, the sound of the cracking is slightly different. This difference the practiced ear of the old miner can detect, and he at once retires to more safe quarters, waiting patiently till the mass of coal above falls. Sometimes he has only to wait a few hours, sometimes for days; but sooner or later down comes an enormous mass, breaking up as it falls, and the miner often gets out coal enough to occupy himself and laborers a long while in carting away. The Company pays the miner so much for every ton of coal loaded in cars in the mine, according to the basis of the Coal-owners' Convention. The miner employs his own laborers, generally paying them $2 a day. An inexperienced miner is apt to stay too long in a breast, and lose his life by being buried under the falling mass of coal.

Directly we left the tunnel the line of demarcation between the rock and coal was as distinctly marked as the stripes in a black and white dress. The solid rock of the tunnel, of course, requires no support; but the coal is carefully shored up with enormous balks of rough timber every two or three feet. The uprights are called logs, the cross-beams collars. And yet so great is the pressure at the sides and from above, that these huge trunks of trees break like twigs. All night, and often in the day time, the replacing of the timbers is carried on. They last no time; and, as in the event of a lift falling in, the miners would probably starve before they could be got out, no precaution in the way of effective shoring up is omitted. After wandering about the gangways and galleries of the top lift, inspecting the formidable array of boilers which furnish the motive power and control the ventilation, examining a pump of wonderful capacity—625 gallons at a movement, which occurs four times in a minute, being introduced to Joneses, Williamses, and Davises, without number (all the miners are Welshmen and the laborers Irishmen)—we made our way to the head of the plane by which we were to descend to the second lift, a distance of three hundred feet. The vista down the tunnel, which descended at an angle of forty-five degrees, was anything but inviting. Several men with head-lamps stood at the top, looking like so many noisome imps of darkness; and, as I glanced around, I could almost fancy I saw a vision of Dante and Beatrice, as Ary Scheffer pictured them, at the entrance to the infernal regions. At the bottom, I believe I half expected to find old Charon with his ferry-boat, ready to carry me across the Styx, to pay a court visit to their imperial majesties, Pluto and Proserpine, and to hear the surly growl of old Cerberus, as he gave warning to the ruler of Hades of the approach of a stranger.

The cars are hauled up and let down on a "cage," to which an iron wire rope is attached. This rope winds in two directions, round a revolving drum about four feet in diameter. By this arrangement one cage comes up as the other goes down. "Where is the cage?" I inquired, fully expecting to see some sort of a car of rude construction. "There it is," replied my guide, pointing to a mere hollow frame-work of heavy timbers, with strong backing, which lay on the small part of the track, at the top, which is level, and is sunk enough to bring the top of the cage just below the level of the lift. To avoid delays and the risk of couplings breaking, the cars are not hauled on this plane. They are run over the cage on a track wider than the cage, and the moment the drum begins to revolve, the car is raised from its own track and carried up or down the plane on the cage. I by no means liked the look of the cage as a means of conveyance. There was nothing to hold on by, and only the two cross-bars to sit upon, with the chance of using the iron braces as a purchase for the feet, at the expense of a most uncomfortable doubling up of the legs. One of the Joneses very considerately spread a bunch of hay on the top cross-bar, and I took my seat, not exactly in a nervous state of mind, but nevertheless with a wish that I was safe at the bottom of the plane. Away we started, throwing ourselves into a semi-horizontal position, as though we were about to be shaved. But as there was no friendly chair-back to support the head and shoulders, the position was by no means one of luxurious ease. When we were about half way down, I asked my companion, "What would stop us in case the wire rope broke?" That reckless and heartless man actually chuckled as he replied, "The bottom, I guess." "Good Heavens!" I exclaimed, "do you mean to say that there is absolutely no provision for stopping the car?" "None whatever," he replied. "Does the rope ever break?" I inquired. "Sometimes," he replied. "And what happens to those who are unlucky enough to be stopped by 'the bottom'?" I asked eagerly. He answered my question as coolly as though I had asked after his health in a casual way: "Oh, they mostly get badly injured or killed." I shuddered; he chuckled again, and we were at the bottom. As I stepped off the cage on to lift number two, I breathed more freely and tried to convert familiarity with the danger into contempt for it, by telling myself that perhaps, after all, the engineer was only laughing at me in his sleeve, and that there was no more real danger in it than in glissading down mountain snow slopes, a mode of locomotion, which is delightfully invigorating and exciting and in which I have often indulged. Here I had a long talk with another Jones on the dangers of a coal miner's life. He told me that he always kept his eyes and ears open to the movements of the mules. Their long ears are particularly adapted to catching the faintest sound. They can detect some sounds before the most experienced miners, whether the cracking of the coal means mischief or no, and they will be making for any port in a storm, often squeezing through the narrowest apertures, before the miners are aware that something is going to happen—"and, Sir, a few seconds is a mighty sight o' time," added Mr. Jones; "you can go a long ways in two seconds, when death's after you." I fully agreed with him. Now, I have never held mules, as domesticated animals, in high esteem; but, during the remainder of my stay in that coal mine, I became so interested in them that I never lost sight of them, if I could avoid doing so. In this lift two men were cutting a new air-shaft in an upward direction. A smaller shaft had been driven in a diagonal direction, a little on one side, so as to meet the permanent shaft. A small boy was pumping fresh air through an air-condensing pump into the smaller shaft, the air returning through the large one after the miners had had the benefit of it. Who would be a miner! In other parts of the lift miners were working away with their picks at the solid mass in front of them, the little lamps giving them just sufficient light, and shedding a strange luminosity over the exquisite rainbow hues of the anthracite, the colors changing like those of a kaleidoscope with the slightest movement of the miner's head.

We approached the top of the second plane, intending to descend to lift number two. A coal car stood at the top. I presumed we should have to wait till it went down and the cage came up on the other side. I was mistaken. In reply to my inquiries, my guide told me that they had no cages on that plane; that the tunnel in which it ran was too low. The correctness of his statement was soon afterward impressed upon me in a very forcible, but highly objectionable, way. "How are we to get down, then"? I asked, for I saw that it was impossible to get into the car. I received orders to take off my hat, hold my head down, jump on to the end of one of the side beams on which the car was built and which project slightly behind, and hold tight. I obeyed my instructions, but not without some misgivings. My standing place was only eight or nine inches square, and covered with slimy coal-dust mud. The top of the back of the car was just as bad, and I had to hold on like grim death in order to hold on at all, for we had to stoop down till we could just peep over the back of the car, like small boys playing at hide-and-seek. We had scarcely started when I had a fearful scare. A sharp crack almost brought my heart into my mouth. "My God! there goes the rope," I exclaimed to myself, as I thought of my wife and children, and then of that awful bottom at which certain death awaited me. The next minute I was *blessing* my nerves, and thinking whether I dare release one hand from its grip on the back of the car in order to rub the top of my head. One of the shoring timbers, not the rope, had given that alarming crack, and when I had sprung up my cranium had come in violent collision with the timbers only a few inches above it. The shower-bath, too, from the roof of this tunnel was a pretty severe one, and, altogether, when we reached the bottom, I was in a sorry plight. However, I put the best face on it, continued my explorations without a murmur, evinced the liveliest interest in the very geological conversation of my guide, and, I believe, succeeded in impressing him with the idea that I was enjoying myself beyond measure. This is the lowest lift in the mine at present, though the cutting of the tunnel for a third plane is already begun.

In one part of this lift they were blasting out a new gangway, and I found the miner who was in charge of the operation a thoughtful and intelligent man. He showed me how they followed the seams of coal, and explained many other difficulties. I was introduced to him, but did not catch his name, though I presume it was Jones. He was lamenting the sickness of the mule he worked in drawing his coal from the blast. He propounded a novel and somewhat startling theory as to the cause of the "ippysutic" disease, as he called it. "Look here, Sir," he said, "there's my mule; she's down two lifts, (six hundred feet below the level of the valley,) and she's been down here for four months; never been up once. There ain't no sick mules down here for her to catch it from; and the ventilation shaft don't reach here yet. You can see that by the atmosphere." I could. The air was quite thick and laden with sulphur, gas, and powder-smoke, which could find no outlet. "Now, Sir," continued the miner, with emphatic manner, "what I wants to know is this: How did that 'ippysutic' find its way down here? I'll tell you. We imports a sight of oats from Canady. The disease bust out in Canady just after harvest, and spread far an' wide from Canady wherever there's horses or mules. It's them oats as done it; you mark my word if it aint." Without indorsing or otherwise this miner's theory, I must say that it is a plausible and thoughtful view of the matter to come from the lips of a man of very limited education, and, of necessity, so thoroughly out of the world as a miner is. Impressed with this idea, I shook his blackened hand warmly as I bade him good day, and, as I trudged through the slush back to the foot of the plane, I regretted that the atmosphere of his gangway should have prevented my having a longer chat with him. He told me that he worked there from 7 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening, not even going up to eat his dinner. How he stands it, I cannot imagine. In the few minutes that I was with him my lungs got so charged with powder-smoke and noxious vapors, that I felt the effects for an hour or more after I had once more breathed the pure air. I also felt the great change in the temperature on leaving the mine. The temperature in the mine scarcely ever varies, Summer or Winter, from 50° Fahrenheit. It was about that on the occasion of my visit; but outside, in the valley, it was freezing sharply. If the difference of 25° can be so felt in the Winter time, what must be the effect on the miners on leaving the very cool temperature of 50° in the shade, to find themselves suddenly exposed to a blistering sun, and 130° of heat when they quit work for dinner. So warm was the mine that, as I made my way through the tunnel to the valley, I noticed that the little stream of water which runs through it, sent up a considerable quantity of steam as it approached the opening. Another thing rather discomforted me. While in the mine, the pupils of my eyes had gradually accustomed themselves to the intense darkness, and on emerging into the bright light, especially with the vast expanse of snow before me, my sight was very wavering. I saw all sorts of colors, and waving bands, and revolving circles of colored light in the atmosphere. This lasted for a considerable time. In fact, it did not entirely pass away till some while after sunset, and the natural darkness was fast approaching. As a general thing, the mules in the upper lifts are taken out in the fresh air once a week. Those which remain below any length of time without this change are entirely blind when they are eventually brought up, and a long time elapses before they thoroughly recover their sight.

I was by no means sorry once more to be out in the sunlight. I must acknowledge that I am glad to have made a trip Down in a Coal Mine, but I repeat that the actual experience is far from being as pleasant as the remembrance of the novel and curious sight which it presents. I cannot say that a miner's life is one which, as a laboring man, I should select before all others. True, they make a good deal of money; often $150, $200, and $250 a month. But I fail to see that this high rate of earnings affords a due compensation for being buried alive for the best part of the term of one's natural life.

The Eaton Outrage—The Post-Mortem Examination.

Some further particulars were obtained yesterday in respect to the murderous assault upon Anthony Eaton, of Hunter's Point, Long Island, by James Fitzpatrick and John Lynn, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st ult., from the effects of which Eaton died on Friday, as already reported in the TIMES. It appears that Eaton was passing the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Madison-avenue, carrying a carpet-bag containing a suit of clothes and some other articles, when he was accosted by Fitzpatrick and Lynn. The former snatched the carpet-bag out of Mr. Eaton's hands and flung it to Lynn, who picked it up. Eaton endeavored to regain his property, when a struggle ensued, during which one of the assailants struck Eaton on the head with a slung-shot or some other weapon, and knocked him down. Officer Connolly, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who witnessed a portion of the occurrence, arrested Fitzpatrick and Lynn, but the latter broke away from the officer and escaped. He was rearrested the next evening at his residence No. 535 West Twenty-sixth-street, and both the prisoners are now locked up at the Tombs awaiting the action of Coroner Young. Yesterday Dr. E. T. T. Marsh, Deputy Coroner, made a post-mortem examination of the remains of the deceased, and found the liver, kidneys, lungs, and other internal organs, terribly diseased from the effects of intemperance. Death was found to have resulted from compression of the brain, caused by a fracture of the base of the skull. The inquest in the case will be held in a few days.

Fire Experiments—Consternation Among Agents of Steam-Ships.

The article in yesterday's TIMES under the caption of "Fire Experiments" caused a vast amount of excitement among the steam-ship companies of the City, and among the commanders of the many American steamers now in port. From an early hour yesterday morning the office of Mr. L. H. Boole, the United States Inspector of Steamers, was besieged with visitors, principally agents of steam-ship companies, besides many captains and officers. Mr. Boole was urged seriously, and almost pathetically, not to visit the steam-ships they represented without giving them a fair warning. At all events they urged, "Don't bring a TIMES reporter with you without letting us know." Mr. Boole made no promises, and the visitors disappeared in a very discontented frame of mind. The crews of many of the steam-ships in port felt far from grateful to the TIMES, as, in addition to their daily duties, the fire exercises were put into practice during the day. The public, however, have different feelings on the subject, and the experiment of Friday last is one which has called forth much sincere commendation.

The Supposed Homicide in West-Street.

An investigation was commenced by Coroner Herrman, yesterday, in the case of John Craig, alias "No-coat Johny," whose death, which occurred at the Charity Hospital some week ago, was supposed to have been caused by violence received at the hands of some loungers about the dram-shop, No. 72 West-street. Death was, however, shown to have resulted from disease superinduced by intemperance. As it was proved that Craig had been thrust out of the grog-shop, and had been besmeared with tar and grease, the Coroner summoned witnesses to ascertain who were the guilty parties. John Ryan, of No. 102 Washington-street, who is asserted to have been present during the outrage on Craig, refused to obey the summons of the Coroner, and a warrant was therefore issued and he was brought to the office under arrest. He was subsequently held in $500 bail to appear on Monday and testify in the case.

Responsibility of Dormant Partners—Suit in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 25.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Bond and Giles, in the case of the First National Bank of Virginia against Samuel Taylor Suit, which was on trial for three days, the jury on Saturday rendered a verdict for defendant. The case involved an interesting question of the responsibility of dormant partners. Samuel T. Suit, the defendant, lent $5,000 to George W. Ely to enable him to go into the banking business in New-York as partner in the firm of Boteler & Ely—the money to be returned in one year, and Ely to give Suit one-half of his share of the profits. Plaintiff alleged also that Suit held himself out as a partner in the said firm, which defendant denied. The Court ruled that defendant, Suit, could not be held liable for the debts of the firm on the contract with one member of it, that being an individual loan, and not to the partnership, and the share of profits being only half of Ely's, which he had a right to dispose of as he pleased; but that if defendant represented himself to plaintiff as a partner in such a way that plaintiff dealt with said firm on the credit of his responsibility, then he was liable. This question of fact went to a jury, and their verdict was rendered for defendant.

ERIE.

Judge Fancher Vacates the Order for the Examination of Mr. Travers.

Judge Fancher, yesterday, rendered a decision on the motion made on behalf of Mr. Travers, to vacate the order for his examination before a referee, in the suit of the Erie Company against Jay Gould, the facts relating to which have already appeared in the TIMES. The Judge decides to vacate the order, and, on the important question of practice involved, gives his opinion as follows:

It is manifest that the party to the action who makes application should know, or be advised what sort of an affidavit is necessary, and that it can be made by the person he names; and it is also apparent that before such person can be required to make it, the same should be drawn and presented to him with a request that he should sign and swear to it, unless on being applied to he refuses to make any affidavit at all. To say that the statute is so far-reaching as to allow the referee to treat the order appointing him as a commission, to compel the person whose affidavit is sought to submit to a general examination touching the affairs in controversy in the action, is to lose sight of its purpose as well as the language of the statute. Had the lawmakers intended to allow such an examination, their language would have been very different, and the plain meaning would have revealed such an intention. The purpose of the law is not to compel such an examination. It is true that, when the person whose affidavit is sought, attends before the referee, and is informed of the particular matter as to which he is requested to make a deposition, there is no objection to that form of proceeding, and his statements may be taken down and sworn to in the form of a narrative deposition, or of questions and answers; but, as the proceeding is not an ordinary examination of a witness, and as no cross-examination is permissible, it does not seem proper that one of the parties to the action should go into a general examination before the referee, and thus be permitted to procure *ex parte* testimony, freed from the tests and explanations of a cross-examination. It is not there for such a purpose, but only to obtain an affidavit to be used on a motion, and the affidavit should be limited to the subject of the motion. The rapid strides of the Code amendments has not yet reached the point of allowing an unrestricted examination at such a stage in the action, nor opened so wide the opportunity for a fishing expedition. An examination *de bene esse* is provided for by the Revised Statutes when, from infirmity or sickness, or contemplated absence from the State, there are reasonable grounds to apprehend the witness will not be able to attend the trial. The Code of Procedure has also made provision for the examination of a party to the action, and it may be at the option of the party claiming it, at the trial or at any time before the trial after issue is joined. There are also statutory proceedings for perpetuating and for taking on commission, testimony in certain cases. But none of these conditional examinations are *ex parte*. I cannot think the seventh subdivision of section 401 of the Code, which is found in chapter entitled "Motions and Orders," and in the section entitled "Definition of a motion—motions how and when made," was intended to allow an *ex parte* examination of a witness. On the contrary, it was intended to give the right to a party to an action to require an affidavit or deposition which is shown to be necessary to make or oppose a motion, and when it has been refused by the person who should make it. The party cannot show that the affidavit is necessary, unless he has some knowledge or reliable information of what it might properly contain. I do not think there has been such a refusal in this case, and therefore the order appointing a referee, to take the affidavit of W. R. Travers, should be vacated. If there should be a refusal to make an affidavit hereafter, or Mr. Travers declines to answer the questions that defendants' counsel may submit in writing, or to sign and swear to the affidavit to be drawn up from such questions and answers, a new order to appoint a referee to take the affidavit may be applied for, and would be proper. The motion to vacate the order is granted, with liberty to make a further application if necessary.

THE OLD FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Meeting of the Representatives of New-York Citizens who Suffered by the Treaty of 1801—Their Claims to be Brought Before Congress.

The efforts made during several generations to secure a payment of the claims arising out of the French spoliations, for which the United States had accepted the responsibility in the Treaty of 1801, by which it was settled that the claims of the two countries should offset one another, have been revived, and yesterday assumed shape at a general meeting of the heirs at the counting-house of N. L. & G. Griswold, No. 71 South-street. It is estimated that the value of property destroyed amounted to $12,000,000, the greater part of which belonged to citizens of New-York. Nearly seventy of the descendants of these yesterday affixed their names to a memorial to Congress, the basis of which is the exhaustive report presented by Mr. Charles Sumner from the Senate Foreign Committee in 1864. It provides for a Board of Commissioners to audit the claims and arrange for the distribution of $5,000,000, to which the gross sum is now limited.

Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont was by acclamation called to the chair, and on motion of Mr. Delafield the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the claims of our citizens for spoliations by the French prior to 1800 were admitted by France to be just claims on their Government, and were bartered by the Congress of the United States to obtain relief from onerous treaty obligations and private claims of French citizens of large amounts against the United States.

Resolved, That these claims are debts of the United States due the claimants, whose private property was thus sacrificed for valuable considerations secured to the Government, and the unjust delay in their payment has not weakened their obligation to pay them.

Resolved, That memorials to Congress be signed by the claimants now present, to be forwarded without delay to our representatives.

A brief history of what had been done for the furtherance of the objects of the meeting since the last Convention, in 1850, was given by the Chairman, in which he stated that the Legislatures of all the old commercial States had instructed their representatives in Congress to advocate the claims. Forty-one committees have reported them favorably to Congress, while they have been approved seven times by the vote of the Senate and twice by the House of Representatives.

A Committee composed of Henry E. Pierrepont, Chairman; George H. Whipple, Secretary; Joseph Delafield, Frederick Depeyster, John C. Green, Cambridge Livingstone, Wm. Kemble, and Archibald Gracie King, was appointed to see that the provisions of the resolutions previously adopted be carried out. The petition will remain at the office of Mr. Griswold until the names of all those who may wish to sign it have been obtained.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 30.

By Judge Fancher.

Erie Railway Company vs. Jay Gould; the motion to vacate the order is granted, with liberty to make a further application, if necessary.

Appleton et al. vs. Bowles et al.; see memorandum with Clerk.

Chappell vs. Chappell; report confirmed, and judgment granted.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. James L. Crosby vs. Andrew H. Green; there has not been any Part III. of the Circuit in New-York during the period for which the relator claims pay, and, therefore, no ground for mandamus. Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 30.

By Judges Monell, Curtis, and Sedgwick.

John T. Howard vs. Isaac T. Smith; the judgment and order appealed from affirmed, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

By Judges Freedman and Curtis.

Emily F. Ford vs. August Belmont; the judgment appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Thomas Hamilton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Henry Wisser vs. James O'Brien; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. George Haws and Peter Mullady; reargument ordered.

By Chief Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.

Gilbert S. Van Pelt vs. The United States Metallic Spring Boot and Shoe Heel Company; order reversed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw the demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Judge Monell.

George Mitchell vs. Charles W. West; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Montgomery Queen vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

By Judges Monell, Curtis, and Sedgwick.

The Merchants' National Bank of Memphis vs. Abraham H. Cardozo; the final orders, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Grenville P. Clapp vs. John E. Devlin; judgment set aside and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

By Chief Justice Barbour, and Judges Freedman and Sedgwick.

Charles B. Hoffman vs. Alfred L. Seaton; judgment affirmed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 30.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Buddensick; memorandum for counsel.

THE DECEMBER TERM OF THE COURTS.

The December Term of the State Civil Courts opens to-morrow. The assignments of Judges to sit in the different branches of each Court are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

Chambers—Judge Leonard.
Circuit, Part I.—Judge Barrett.
Circuit, Part II.—Judge Brady.
Oyer and Terminer—No assignment yet.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Chief Justice Barbour, and Judges Curtis and Sedgwick.
Special Term—Judge Monell.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Freedman.
Trial Term, Part II.—No assignment, unless the Governor should appoint Judge Van Vorst, who takes his seat on the 1st of January, to the intermediate term.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term—Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Loew.
Chambers—Judge Larremore.
Trial Term—Part I.—Judge Joseph F. Daly.

The trials of Wm. M. Tweed and Edward S. Stokes, which it is intended shall proceed, it is expected, exhaust the entire Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, if a Judge be assigned to hold it.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 1, 1872.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The delay and irregularity in the delivery of letters in this City ought by some means to be corrected. It is ridiculous that a letter posted in Ninth-street on Thursday should not reach Park-row on the following morning at furthest. We know very well that the Postmaster has done a good deal to secure regularity and dispatch, but what he has achieved falls very far short of meeting the requirements of the business community. The Times has frequently called attention to the necessity for providing letter-receivers in the doors of offices and commercial houses down town, in order to facilitate delivery; but it seems that the advice has not been generally heeded. It must be plain to any man of common sense that a carrier could drop letters at every house in a block while waiting for an answer to the ring of a single door-bell. By a general observance of the box system, the existing force of postmen could do, at the lowest calculation, about ten times more actual work than they can now accomplish. Up-town, the greater portion of the time of these very useful public servants is absolutely wasted. It is quite safe to say that out of every two hundred houses there is not more than one provided with a letter-box. In view of this fact, and of the desire for more rapid delivery, the occupants of dwelling-houses should not hesitate to assist the Postmaster in effecting a thorough overhaul of the present inconvenient and exceedingly stupid arrangement.

Mr. Greeley's death will have the effect of establishing a precedent which may be of some interest at a future period. It is well known that none of the formalities connected with the late election have yet been concluded, but that on Wednesday next the electors chosen by the people meet at the several State capitals to vote for President and Vice-President. By usage rather than law, the electors have always voted for the Presidential nominees of the political party in the interest of which they were candidates. But Mr. Greeley being dead, the electors chosen in the States of Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas must exercise their individual judgments in voting for President. Under the circumstances of the present case, the matter is of no importance, since the result cannot be changed, but the incident is likely to call public attention to the dangerously indirect method by which the President is chosen. If at any time the person in whose name the majority of the electors was chosen should die in the interval between the voting day and the day fixed for the meeting of the electors, it is easy to see that by the arts of professional politicians acting upon a small body of men, a notoriously unfit person might be foisted upon the nation as its Chief Magistrate. The only obvious and certain way to avoid the risks which would attend such a contingency would be to vote directly for President and Vice-President, and thus put the succession, in case of the death of the former before inauguration, beyond all question.

Mr. Froude made a reply, somewhat detailed, last evening, to the assertions of Father Burke. Its principal effect can only be to make more clear than ever the curious error into which the historian has fallen in coming to America, for it shows that all his learning and most of his great powers of appeal and argument are directed to questions having very little to do with Irish feeling toward England, or American feeling toward the Irish. There is something amusing in the gravity with which Mr. Froude refutes Father Burke's historical statements, as if the Priest's audiences applauded him solely on account of their appreciation of his historical accuracy, and would desert him if that quality could be denied him.

The stories of the survivors of the *Missouri*, brought to this port by the *Morro Castle* yesterday, will be found elsewhere. They are terrible and almost incredible accounts of suffering, and ought to arouse public attention still more keenly to the outrageous neglect and incompetency which made such suffering possible.

It is a matter of congratulation that Judge Benedict has been able, on review, to fully confirm the constitutionality of the Shipping act, and that his decision is sustained by Circuit Judge Woodruff. The sentence of two offenders against the act, and the well-known promptness and certainty with which the United States Courts act in criminal cases, will be likely to prevent any serious attempt to defy this excellent law.

Dispatches from Alabama report the confusion in the capital of that State as worse confounded. The old Governor having recognized one Legislature, the new Governor immediately proceeds to recognize its rival, and the only stable element in the situation would seem to be a squad of United States cavalry, encamped so as to overlook the building occupied by the respective claimants for Legislative honors.

Civil Service Reform—A Sign.

A recent dispatch from a well-informed Washington correspondent lets in a flood of light on the workings of civil service reform. It stated that whereas heretofore, after a general election, the Capital had swarmed with Congressmen, bent on "taking care" of their office-seeking constituents, no Congressmen were now in Washington, except the few who had come on to attend to committee business. In this simple fact one of the worst evils of the old system, and one of the most promising features of the new one, stand revealed. The old system does not work altogether badly in its direct effects. It provides us, for instance, with a certain proportion of good men, and the unfit ones are oftenest in positions where their work is done by deputies and assistants, who are almost always efficient. The system is very wasteful and expensive, and it filled some of the most conspicuous places with discreditable men; but these are not its worst features. What makes it intolerable in our country is the fact that the system is unspeakably demoralizing in its influence on politics. It makes the offices a set of spoils. It opens the way to them through partisan activity. The whole machinery of political parties turns on them, and from being agencies for the execution of a party policy, offices become the object to obtain which party policy is shaped. The means and the end have changed places, and our young men have been for a long time familiarized with the ignoble idea that public life is a struggle for mere power and profit.

There is immense promise in the fact that the President's avowed intention to enforce the reformed civil service rules has checked the activity of Congressmen in the matter of office-seeking for their friends. If they can be confined to proper limits in that avocation, the country will be a great gainer. Congressmen will then be compelled to retain their hold on the public by solid service. Their positions will cease to be coveted by men incapable and unambitious of such services, and will be desired by men of real ability and of respectable aims, to a degree now unknown. No one will rejoice in this result more than the honest and really fit members of Congress. Two years ago, Mr. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, one of the most sincere, and one of the most creditable members of the House, declared, in accepting a renomination, that he would return to Congress only with the explicit understanding that he should not be expected to have anything to do with the solicitation of offices. Every man who is worthy of a Representative's place undoubtedly cordially sympathizes with Judge Kelley's feeling.

But we must not, therefore, conclude that the new reform will be readily accepted by Congress. The present members, good, bad, and indifferent, are the product of the old system. They owe their election in considerable part to the fidelity, skill, and ability with which they have attended to the distribution of offices in their own districts. This is true both of the House and the Senate. They have yet to be convinced that advocacy of the new system will be sustained by the people. When they have made up their minds to that, the system will be thoroughly established. Nor ought we to be too severe on this view of the case on the part of members of the National Legislature. They are in fact as in name, and to a much greater extent than is generally realized, a representative body. They cannot in reason be asked to be very much better than their constituents demand. It rests with the constituents alone to say whether Congress shall see that virtue in the new reform which really is in it. Of course, until a general election turns on that question—which we hope never may happen—there is no chance for a direct, conclusive popular judgment in the premises. But in the meantime, it is the duty of every friend of the measure to do what he can to arouse public interest in it, and to see that that interest is made manifest to the members of Congress of both branches. In this work every intelligent man can do his share.

Manierre and the Police.

It is quite evident that Oakey Hall regards himself as politically dead for all time, or he would never have insulted the honest citizens of New-York by appointing Benjamin F. Manierre to the Presidency of the Board of Police Commissioners. Manierre was the pliant tool of the "Liberal Republicans" and Democrats during the Presidential canvass, and stopped at nothing in his effort to earn a substantial claim upon the gratitude of that corrupt coalition; and today he occupies a position, if possible, even more disgraceful than that of Reuben E. Fenton. If the State of New-York were to be searched from one end to the other, there could scarcely be found a man in whom the public has less confidence; and yet Mayor Hall has taken advantage of a few brief moments of official life to place him at the head of an important Commission, for the purpose, as he puts it, of *revising* the estimates for the expenses of several Departments, to be acted upon immediately. Manierre is one of the most notorious of the men who were inflicted upon this City by political bargaining. Although nominally a Republican, the corrupt Democratic Ring had few more devoted slaves. In his hands the Police power was used for the furtherance of daring political schemes; and to his influence, more than to any other member of the Board, is due the present demoralized condition of the force. An evidence of the truth of this was given in the testimony of the man William Peterkin, before the Custom-house Committee in Washington last April. In cross-examination he (Peterkin) stated that he had been employed by Manierre through one Hastie, to assist in breaking up the Republican Convention, at Syracuse; that he went to the latter place in company with a sergeant and several patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police, and was "received" at the railroad depot by Manierre, who promised to supply him with all the tickets he might need for admission to the Convention, and to see that his hotel bill was paid. In addition to these trifles, he had assurances that his "services" were to be rewarded with a position that would not interfere in any way with his regular business of store-keeper. Here is a sample of Peterkin's testimony as taken by the Committee referred to:

"Q.—State what you saw. A.—Mr. Hastie handed Mr. Mountford as many tickets as he wanted, and he handed me as many tickets as I wanted; I then proceeded to the door of the Convention; Mr. Hastie told us to get ourselves as near the door as possible; asked us first if we were armed; I said, 'Yes, I am armed;' but I had no arms, because I could not afford to buy any arms; but we went to the door of the Convention, and got as close to the door as possible; at the proper time, we went to try and burst the door open; the gentleman there—I cannot think of his name either, but it is a name that has been a great many times in the papers, a notorious man—he was to push the door open, and we were all to get in between, push our way in, and jerk the fellow that held the door out, if necessary, if we could not get in otherwise; while we were at the door a disturbance occurred; as to how it occurred I am not exactly acquainted with the fact, but in the course of the mêlée pistols were drawn—seven; I can testify truthfully to that; I counted seven pistols drawn there around me; one man by the name of Lannigan—I believe that is his name—who is now a detective, he got struck with a stool from inside; but, however, we gained an entrance without any further bloodshed; when we got into the Convention, Mr. Hastie came in to me; he told me, says he, 'Get in front as fast as possible;' I got to the front seats as fast as possible; 'Now,' says he—Mr. Mountford accompanied me at the same time—he says: 'I want you and Mr. Mountford to get up on the platform and' he says 'get behind the scenes and you will get some stools; you take the stools and take your seat behind the Chairman, and,' says he, 'when the Chairman, if it is Cornell,' he says, 'that takes possession of the chair,' he says, 'at a signal from me, you rush up behind him and give him a push in the back and throw him down, and we will take care of him;' says I, 'what are you going to do with him?' says he, 'we will kick the life out of him if necessary,' and if they turned upon us on the platform we were to use our four-legged stools.

By Mr. Bayard—Use what? A.—Use our stools; me and Mr. Mountford went with others; he told others also; we went up on the platform; each man went and got a stool and sat down; I says to Mountford, 'Mountford, what are you going to do about this?' 'Well,' says he, 'let him make all the signals he pleases, you keep your seat; don't you push nobody off the platform;' says I, 'All right,' and before there was any time to do anything of this sort, it was discovered that all the friends—all Manierre's friends—had possession of the platform."

In the face of testimony like the foregoing, is it likely that the estimates for the expenses of the several Departments controlled by the Police Commissioners will be much reduced for 1873, under the supervision of Manierre? We should think not. To have such a man in the Commission at all, would be enough to make the public look with suspicion upon the work accomplished by it. In the executive chair, as a matter of course, his opportunities for trickery are greatly increased, and if he does not use them to promote his own private ends, we shall be very much mistaken in the man. It is a consolation to know that there is a good prospect for a clean sweep of the Manierres and the Barrs very soon after the organization of the next Legislature, pending which we have much confidence in Controller Green's ability to keep the hands of rogues out of the City treasury.

The "Bessemer Saloon."

If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a benefactor to his species, what shall we say of the man who banishes one of the greatest ills incident to modern life? Such a man, if we are to credit late accounts, is Mr. Bessemer, who has set himself to the task of enabling people to cross the tumultuous English channel without being sea-sick. If the passage between Dover and Calais, or Folkstone and Boulogne, can really be so effected, there need be little doubt of a like immunity being enjoyed elsewhere, and perhaps, even, that it may be extended to the trip across the Atlantic. All travelers abroad know what a bad name the narrow strip of sea between England and France has acquired, and how very well it is deserved. The potent influences of the German Ocean and of the Bay of Biscay, coming into frequent contact, and lashed by the fierce gales from the Atlantic, combine to make the English Channel an uneasy place at the best of times, and there are few who cross it without suffering an attack of that *mal-de-mer* which, while it lasts, is perhaps the most disgusting of maladies. Mr. Bessemer proposes to remedy all that, and if what he did in the Thames by way of preliminary experiment, on the 12th of November, can be done on the large scale he proposes in the open sea, we may be sure that he will make good his singular undertaking.

The way in which this result is to be brought about may be best understood by considering the treatment of an ordinary ship's compass. This instrument, it will be remembered, is so slung that, let the vessel roll or pitch as she may, the compass-card turns so as to be always on the plane of the horizon. If passengers could be accommodated on the face of a huge compass, they would feel little or no motion. The enforced motion of a ship it is that produces the loathsome effect we call sea-sickness. Now, Mr. Bessemer proposes to make a compass-card, so to say, of an entire saloon. We described, some time back, the new ferry-steamers talked of for the Channel, which were to try to cope with the evil of pitching by means of extraordinary length. In the case of the *Great Eastern*, this end was successfully accomplished. It is not, however, meant to have ferry-boats 680 feet long. The new Channel steamer, designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, will be but 350 feet long, with forty-five feet beam. This vessel is calculated to carry Mr. Bessemer's saloon, and the experiment we have named refers to Mr. Reed's design. In other words, the experiment was made on a scale commensurate with the dimensions in all ways which are to be available in practice. The saloon is to be placed in the centre of the ship, and suspended at points in a line with the keel. It will be 70 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet high, carrying on top a promenade deck seven feet above the ordinary deck of the vessel. The following, in the words of the *Daily News*, is a general account of the treatment to which the saloon will be subjected:

"An engineer, with a double-handled lever, like that attached to a copying-press or a bicycle, will, with the speed of thought, restrain the slightest deviation from the horizontal position, (of the saloon,) as shown by a spirit-level in front of him. All the various motions of a vessel are well provided for—the pitching by the length of the vessel, its low freeboard, its quadrupled paddle-wheels, and its centrally-situated saloon—the rolling by the action of the hydraulic gear, just imperfectly described, and the vertical motion, or rise and fall on the crest of a wave, will be obviated by the great length which will always command several waves of the extent known in the Channel. These motions are the elements out of which are evolved all the endless variety of curves and complicated motions to which a vessel at sea is subjected. Any one of them neutralized, the extent of possible combinations is greatly restricted. Each and all being provided against, the passengers will traverse the sea with ease and comfort."

Mr. Bessemer's project is certainly one of the boldest we have heard of. We must add that, but for the array of scientific persons who assisted at the experiment, and expressed confidence in the success of the scheme, it would seem to us one of the most chimerical. The vast weight of the structure, and the purely mechanical difficulties alone that would be apt to attend its operation, especially in a heavy sea-way, occur to us as insuperable obstacles to the every-day working of the plan. When the motion of the waves is imitated by hydraulic rams, as in the late trial on the Thames, the situation is one thing—in mid-channel, with a smashing sea, it will be another. Still, we are bound to admit the weight of testimony that comes before us from many experts, and, as the attempt is actually to be made to apply the Bessemer saloon to the *Britannia*—the first of the new fleet of Channel ferry-boats—we shall be no less pleased than surprised to hear of its complete success.

Turning Tragedy into Farce.

A more melancholy and hopeless business than that of attempting to revive the "Liberal Republican" fraud it would be hard to imagine. The thing is not only dead, but it has been cast into the ground, amid the mingled laughter and contempt of the whole people. The sad fate of the man who was chosen as its chief representative lends it, for the moment, a tragic interest; but, even while Mr. Greeley lay dying, his paper committed the shocking impropriety of publishing wild outbursts from the two charlatans who helped to destroy his life—John Cochrane and Ethan Allen. The failure of "Liberal Republicanism" probably inflicted upon Mr. Greeley his death-blow; and yet, while the victim was lying in a condition which excited the sympathies of the whole country, his own paper was engaged in praising the fatal blunder which had suddenly crushed him, and that at the instigation of two men who have made themselves the laughing-stock of the public. Can any of us doubt that Mr. Greeley would have given much, before the terrible calamity which befell him, to have undone the work of the past few months—to have left John Cochrane, Ethan Allen & Co. to pursue their crazy schemes without dragging him into them? Is not everybody sorry that Mr. Greeley thus saddened his life? Yet, so little discernment or feeling have the strange persons who are at present piloting the *Tribune* to irreparable ruin, that they shout for "Liberal Republicanism" over Mr. Greeley's very death-bed. They worship the knife which stabbed him to the heart.

It is impossible to smile at such an exhibition of folly and inhumanity as this: but on the other hand, it is equally impossible to read these last utterances of Cochrane and Allen without smiling. While poor Mr. Greeley was able to do his work, there never was such ignorant and frantic nonsense published as important political manifestoes in the *Tribune*. As for John Cochrane, one scarcely knows how to treat him—whether as a wild political adventurer, or simply as a kind of political jack-pudding. Is he serious, or is he simply acting the part of a clown? Just listen for a moment to an "appeal" which was printed on Friday in leaded type in the *Tribune*: "An ancient party of near a century's duration saluted the majesty of these truths"—referring to the Cincinnati platform—"and at once passed to them with its anterior record. Such a spontaneous union of homogeneous masses upon a platform of common principles was never before seen in the politics of this country." Why even the *World*, when it is "airing its vocabulary," never produces anything much better then this. We are also told by Mr. Cochrane that a "political party of extensive appointment and thoroughly accoutered has culminated to almost resistles powers;" and that "its principal danger is to be expected from the relaxing tendency of enormous numbers, and their liability to slake under the weakening influences of various and rival political interests." What it is these "Liberal Republicans" are "liable to slake" Mr. Cochrane does not say, but we all know without his telling us. "Liberal Republicans," he cries, "you left your party as the marble leaves its bed—solid and sharply defined." If Mr. Cochrane had any sense, he would speedily go back to his bed, and remain there until the effects of "slaking" are less visible in his dreary rhodomontade.

It is poor work to jest over such ravings as Cochrane's at such a moment as this. But what can be thought of the *Tribune* for publishing them very prominently, as if they were words of the most lofty wisdom, while its distinguished founder was presenting so pathetic a commentary on the results of an ill-judged political movement? Ought not every man or woman, who has a particle of respect for Mr. Greeley, to utterly detest the very name of "Liberal Republicanism," and especially the names of the men who lured the great editor to the quicksands on which he had seen Henry Clay go down?

The Recent Cometary and Meteoric Display.

The telegraphic announcement, on Tuesday last, that the New-Haven observers had just seen about two hundred and fifty shooting stars, is the first report of the annual meteoric display in November. The numerous and nomadic systems of meteoric bodies which, astronomers tell us, rush wildly around the sun, and athwart the orbital paths of the great planets, are by no means of that "obedient family" which Copernicus recognized in the solar system. The November meteors are unrivaled for the visible and splendid downpour of stars upon the upper surface of the earth's atmosphere. If we take the average weight of the November meteors, as partly determined by the late researches of Prof. Alexander Herschel, at only a few grains, remembering that, as they enter our aerial envelope, they are set on fire and consumed by the heat generated through the resistance offered by the compressed air, it is clear that they are harmless in the earth's track. If we apply the same test to the August meteors, and to the immense swarms which outlie and occasionally obtrude upon the earth's orbit, the conclusion is different. The weight of the meteors of August 10, 1863, which equaled in brilliancy the planets Venus and Jupiter, was computed by the same astronomer to be not less than six and a half pounds. The mass of those which actually sound the depths of our aerial ocean and strike the earth is considerably greater. The iron stone discovered in Siberia weighed about two thousand pounds. The eminent physicist, Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, has collected full data of six of these stones in the Mexican Desert, varying from four thousand pounds to five and six tons. So far, astronomers have been able to give no account of the origin and probable laws of these celestial wanderers, except that many of them are associated with comets. The New-Haven telegram states that the shooting stars just seen there were probably fragments of Biela's comet. The brilliancy of the meteor system seems dependent upon the magnitude of the particular comet of which it is a cosmical companion. Biela's comet, discovered in Austria on the 27th of February, 1826, is a comparative pigmy in the star-world, and, in 1846, when it was under the lenses of many telescopes, suddenly, on the night of the 13th of January, was split in twain, each part forming a head and coma and a small nucleus of its own. Strange to say, however, when the year 1852 brought the time for its reappearance, the dissevered members of the meteor had become reunited, and were both clearly visible in one telescope. The orbit of this comet very nearly intersects that of the earth on the 30th of November, and, we presume, this is the ground upon which the New-Haven scientists report the meteoric shower as probably fragments of it. The most eminent astronomer of our decade, the lamented Sir John Herschel predicted some years ago that if ever the earth is to be swallowed up by a cometary body, or to swallow it up, it will be on or about the 30th of November.

It has been suggested that the whole solar domain is alive with meteors, and, to judge of their number by the few thousands annually seen to furrow our nightly skies is like judging the number of rain-drops which fall in a shower by those which pattered on our heads. Certainly, we fail to see thousands that perform their glittering evolutions above our heads, and which are concealed by the cloud-canopy.

The subject suggests new and far more extensive investigations in spectroscopic astronomy and in solar researches. To this end, the long-standing project of a physical or solar observatory seems best adapted; and, until the mighty interstellar and cosmical agencies are more fully explored, it is impossible to hope for advance in our knowledge of the nearer, practical science of our own physical and atmospheric conditions. The plan for a physical observatory, such as we suppose would meet the necessities of science, has already been presented by the distinguished Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute.

Friday's Railway Accidents.

Yesterday morning's Times contained reports of three railway accidents. A passenger-train entering Boston, when near the Coliseum, ran into the rear of a freight-train. A precisely similar accident occurred on the Vermont Central Railway, and a defective rail on the Syracuse and Binghamton division of the Delaware and Lackawanna Road threw a train from the track, killing one man and seriously injuring several others.

There is no possible excuse which can be alleged in defense of the Boston and Vermont accidents. The engineer or conductor who permits his train to stand on the track until a following train comes up and runs into it, is either as culpably reckless as the man who fires a pistol into a crowd, or he is idiotic or drunk. In either case he deserves instant dismission from his post, and, where life has been lost through his misconduct, the severest punishment which the law attaches to manslaughter. As no one happened to be injured by the Boston or Vermont accidents, of course no measures will be taken to impress upon the offenders the magnitude of their offense, and other railway officials of equal recklessness will continue to risk and promote accidents of the same outrageous character.

The accident in the neighborhood of Syracuse is asserted to have been caused by the parsimonious and inefficient management of the road, which rendered it possible for a worn-out rail to remain in daily use, and eventually to cause the death and maiming of helpless passengers. It is only fair to say that the truth of this assertion has not yet been legally proved, and it is possible that the accident may have arisen from another cause. However, there has been a degree of indignation manifested by the people of Syracuse which the Delaware and Lackawanna Company, and the rest of our railway tyrants, will do well to heed. A meeting was held in that city on Friday night, which was called to order by an ex-Mayor, and over which the distinguished President of Cornell University, Hon. Andrew D. White, presided. The Chairman, and the leading citizens of Syracuse, denounced the management of the railway in the severest terms, and characterized the accident of the morning as "simply murder." Resolutions were adopted requiring the Company to remedy the evils of the present management of the road, and demanding the immediate removal of the Superintendent, and a committee was appointed to obtain signatures to a petition, asking the Governor of the State to interfere in case the Company refused to do its duty.

Of course, this meeting will fail of its immediate purpose. The railway company will defy public opinion, and continue to manage its affairs in the supposed interest of the stockholders, and without the slightest reference to the comfort or safety of the traveling public. If the directors believe that it is cheaper to run trains over worn-out rails, risking actions for damages when passengers are killed, than it would be to keep the track in good condition, they will not be driven to change their methods of management in consequence of the indignation of the people of Syracuse. We have had abundant proof of the insolent selfishness of railway companies, and of their habitual defiance of public opinion. There is no reason to suppose that the Delaware and Lackawanna Company is different in these respects from other companies, and its managers are quite aware that the Governor has no authority to compel them to dismiss an incompetent Superintendent, or to prescribe the period during which a rail is fit for the work imposed upon it.

Nevertheless, this meeting may not be wholly without its results. There is a growing indignation at the mismanagement of the great highways of public travel, of which the Syracuse meeting is an indication. The railway people must heed it, or sooner or later they will suffer the consequences of insolence and neglect, too long persisted in. The oppression under which the public suffers from railway companies is intolerable, and patient and long-suffering as an American community habitually is, there will eventually be a revolt against them, which, in reforming the present abuses, will deprive the companies of many of the privileges which they now enjoy. The three accidents of Friday, two of which at least were absolutely inexcusable, hasten the day of railway reform, and the Syracuse meeting will be followed before very long by measures more dangerous to the companies than the mere passage of indignant resolutions.

ALABAMA.

Excitement at the Appearance of United States Troops—The Rival Legislatures—The Governor Refuses to Recognize the Capitol Body—A Statement Sent to Washington.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 30.—This morning a detachment of the Seventh United Cavalry marched to a point twenty yards from the Capitol Grounds and bivouacked. Intense excitement prevailed, but on its being learned that the troops were intended for a mere *posse comitatus*, the agitation subsided.

The Legislature at the Capitol passed a bill and sent it to Gov. Lewis, but he refused to receive it. A joint resolution was passed, appointing a committee to communicate the facts of the situation, by telegraph, to the Government at Washington, and appointing a delegate to present a written state of the case to the President. The Legislature express great confidence that the President will sustain them, when the facts are laid before him. In answer to a communication of the Capitol Legislature yesterday, Gov. Lewis replied that two bodies claim his recognition; that the members of the other received a majority of the votes cast; and that he could not recognize the Capitol Legislature, because if the persons whom he said did not receive a majority were excluded, the body would be without a quorum. The Court-house body did nothing today. They have been in secret session.

TENNESSEE.

A Methodist Clergyman Censured for Defending Spiritualism—Sinking of a Steamer—Prairie Fires.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The Memphis Conference of the Methodist Church has found Rev. Samuel Watson guilty of writing a book in defense of Spiritualism, entitled *The Clock Struck One;* said book containing numerous letters purporting to be from former residents of this city long since deceased. Dr. Watson acknowledged the authorship, and made a full apology, promising to withdraw the book from circulation as far as possible.

The steamer Little Rock, from Little Rock for Memphis, with 380 bales of cotton on board, sunk near Kinsbrough's Landing, about sixty miles below Pine Bluff, yesterday afternoon. It is though she cannot be raised. She belonged to the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company; was valued at $15,000, and was insured in St. Louis offices for $10,000. The cotton is insured, and will be saved.

Destructive fires raged, throughout the past week, on the prairie and adjacent to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., doing great damage, but they were extinguished by the rains the first of the week.

UTAH.

The Elective Franchise in Utah—Death of an Indian Chief.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 30.—Gen. Maxwell this morning served a notice upon George Q. Cannon of his intention to take testimony at Provo City in the contested case of the election of a Delegate to Congress. It is said that startling developments will be made in regard to the abuse of the elective franchise in Utah.

Washakie, the great Shoshone chief, and a fast friend of the white settlers in this Territory, was killed in a drunken row with his men by a man named Witch. There is much regret among the old citizens at his death.

A delegation of prominent citizens will leave here for Washington, on political business, next week.

Missouri and Indiana.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 28.

The total vote of this State for President was 273,058, and the total vote for Governor was 277,985, the vote for Governor exceeding the vote for President 4,927. The registered vote of the State (103 counties known and eleven estimated) was 317,000, so that the number of votes cast falls below the number registered, 39,015; in other words, twelve per cent. of the registered vote was not polled. Henderson runs ahead of Grant 1,075 votes, and Woodson runs ahead of Greeley 5,281 votes. It may be noted, in this connection, that the vote of Indiana for Governor was 377,700, which is 99,715 greater than that of Missouri, although Missouri has a population 40,658 greater than that of Indiana.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NEW NIBLO'S.

New Niblo's was thrown open to the public last night. An immense audience was assembled to view the house and to enjoy the spectacle of "Leo and Lotos;" and many complimentary remarks and much applause gave evidence that neither the theatre nor the play disappointed. The performance of "Leo and Lotos," although exceedingly smooth, was so protracted by intermissions, that it did not close until 1 o'clock this morning. We are, therefore, compelled to defer a consideration of its excellences. At the hour we mention, the curtain fell upon a superb transformation scene; and a summons before the lights of Messrs. Palmer & Jarrett—responded to, for the latter gentleman, by Mr. Vincent—and a call for Mr. Sherwood ended the proceedings.

"ROUND THE CLOCK" AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

It was natural that Mr. Daly, having attempted with considerable success, to depict "contemporaneous society" among the more affluent and refined classes, should have grasped at the chance supplied by a late French novelty to reflect lower, if not altogether less interesting, social strata, to be found in the Metropolis. The thread on which the young manager has strung his dramatic pearls is of the flimsiest texture, and the gems themselves are not always of unimpeachable quality. Still, as usual with Mr. Daly's pieces, there is a good display of stage tact about "Round the Clock," and although the main idea is an old one, there is a a fair amount of freshness and vigor in the way it has been handled. Besides this, the stage treatment shows that thoroughness and that peculiar knack of catering to the prevalent taste for realism that distinguish Mr. Daly's management, and the drama on this score claims and gets a good share of success. These qualities may not be the highest an ideal manager might exhibit, but they have a positive value; they go far toward pleasing the public; they put other theatres on their mettle to mount plays carefully and well; and, after all just criticism of them is exhausted, it is not to be denied that these qualities have positive worth as illustrating certain legitimate theatrical functions that are at all times liable to be choked by convention and lost sight of through neglect.

It may not subserve the highest purpose of dramatic art to bring a Broadway car on the boards, drawn by real horses, or to give an exact copy of the inside of a boxer's grog-shop, or to furnish a rear view of scenes in a notorious play already seen from the front too often. Finer lessons may be taught, we may be sure, than can be got through photographs of beer-gardens, masked balls, or other haunts devoted to the pastimes of the *demi-monde* and their inferiors. On the other hand, if these things are to be done at all, they may best be done well; and in "Round the Clock" they are certainly done superlatively well. The painting and setting, in all respects, are good, besides being faithful. When a boxing scene is to be done, not only are the pugilists real sparrers, and good ones, but the veritable stars of the arena, which is itself a copy. Mr. Dooney, Harris and Mr. Johnny Aaron are tempted for the nonce to quit more congenial spheres, and to "set to" in famous style before the patrons of the Grand Opera House. We have heard some of the latter, notably of the fairer sort, complain of the boxing in "Round the Clock"; and it must be owned it is not the sort of show agreeable to the most fastidious. At the same time, we must say that, to ourselves, it is distinctly preferable to scenes lately given at several New-York theatres, wherein the knife and the revolver have figured in reflections of "contemporaneous society"; and we hold that there is a good suggestion here, which may wisely be dwelt upon and laid to heart. Suppose, for example, that the ten thousand people who habitually carry concealed weapons in New-York were to amuse themselves by learning how to use their fists, and in depending on them somewhat, instead of trusting entirely to bullets or cold steel, we may be sure that there would be, as one consequence, fewer homicides, and that in this regard a public demand which threatens to become very formidable, might be judiciously and philanthropically met. We certainly do not wish to see Young New-York turn brawlers and rowdies; but we emphatically prefer the logic of Mr. John Heenan to that of Mr. John Scannell, the practice of Mr. Aaron to that of Mr. Stokes. Nobody shoots anybody in the back in "Round the Clock," and we are spared here an illustration of "contemporaneous society," highly unpleasant to witness, however faithful to nature.

The dialogue and situations of "Round the Clock" run too often into caricature. It is, of course, hard to avoid this. The amount of pepper allowable in the dramatic dish, as conducive to effect, is a hard thing to measure, and an *olla podrida* like "Round the Clock" may be assumed to warrant high seasoning. Nevertheless, Mr. Ketchem—we had almost written Mr. "Catsup"—will be wise to moderate his transports somewhat. A cross between *Harlequin* and the *Bottle Imp* may be a fine thing, *per se*, but it hardly constitutes a true portrait of any type of New-York lawyer. The neighborhood of the Tombs is rich in strange personages, but surely there is nothing there to warrant the wonderful creation of Mr. Ketchem. This actor, and most of those around him, save Mr. Brougham and Mrs. Wood, should strive to emulate the realistic talent of their manager; for the point and impressiveness derivable from verisimilitude are utterly lost by running into burlesque. We can hardly say the performers last named have parts worthy of their talents. There is plenty of sound and fury for them, but hardly anything else. *Juliana Tartar* and *Roderick Kilgobbin* should have been carefully "written up," as such a proceeding would have greatly enhanced the spirit of the whole piece. Mrs. Wood does all that can be done with speeches and situations of a flabby and commonplace order, and Mr. Brougham's great cleverness and deserved popularity are needed to keep what he has to say and do from seeming dull. The lady's imitation of Mlle. Majilton is, however, capital, and Mr. Brougham's various disguises and his readiness in case of accident keep his public at least in good humor. Of course, the acts end with climaxes. Mr. Daly's acts always do. But, save the candy-shop one, which is poor and silly, these conclusions are taking and ably managed, and always keep the fixed attention of the audience. For a stranger who would like to view quite a number of characteristic scenes and proceedings in New-York, without the trouble or the risk of going to them in person, "Round the Clock" offers indubitable advantages. He may be sure of their substantial resemblance to their originals; and, although he may be called on in the name of mysterious "folly" to accept caricature at times by way of acting instead of dramatic photography, he will find, on whole, an uncommon degree of accuracy, associated with scenic effects usually of great magnitude, and, in some cases, of considerable splendor.

Home Gossip.

Miss Clara Morris was, at last accounts, at the New-Orleans Varieties....Mario-Patti concerts occurred last week in Louisville....Mr. Ben De Bar and Mr. F. S. Chanfrau are at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....Mme. Urso's first concert in New-Orleans occurred on Tuesday....Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault were last week at the Boston Globe....Thomas' concerts occur in Boston on Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday....Friday, Mr. Edwin Booth acted in Worcester....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Miss Adelaide Phillips sang in Chicago on Tuesday night....Miss Charlotte Thompson was at the Chicago Academy of Music....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau is at the California Theatre....Mr. G. W. Boniface is acting at the National Theatre, in Washington. ....The Aimée opera bouffe troupe will be heard this week at the Trimble Opera-house, in Albany....Mr. Geo. L. Fox and his company were last week at Aiken's Theatre, in Chicago....The death of William J. Wiggins, of DeBar's Theatre, in St. Louis, is announced.... Mr. Lester Wallack performed last week at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore....Mr.

Dominick Murray was at the Holliday-street Theatre....Performances of English opera took place at Concert Hall, in Philadelphia, last week....Rubinstein concerts were given in Cleveland on Wednesday and Thursday....Miss Ada Harland acted last week in Hartford....The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Post* thus describes an edifying cartoon on view in this City: "In a window of one of the musical resorts upon Union-square," he says, "there is a striking cartoon, which attracts at once the attention of the passer-by. A little group of people may constantly be seen surrounding it, ever changing, but scarcely ever entirely disappearing. The artist, whose work is proving so pleasing to the public eye, is a young man named Keppler, who came not long ago to the city from St. Louis. The cartoon on view delineates graphically the present interesting operatic situation from one point of view, and its author is, in consequence of it, growing every day into a public notice more extensive than has been given him in the past. The picture shows the interior of the Academy, or so much of it as is comprised in the stage, the boxes, the orchestra, and a part of the parquet. Upon the stage is a background of chorus-singers, against which may be seen the figures of the more important and prominent members of this season's operatic troupe. In the foreground are the two figures of Lucca and Kellogg; the former gazes with rapture up at the muse of music above her, who looks down lovingly upon the great songstress, while the latter stands at a little distance, posturing for the public below, who are enthusiastically sending up lackeys, laden with immense floral tributes, each labeled 'Our Own.' Lucca, in her ecstacy of aspiration, fails to see her one simple wreath of laurel, dropped by the down-gazing muse at her feet, but stands with shining, reverential eyes upturned. On the other hand, Kellogg is seen with a slight stoop in her figure, a knowing look in her eyes, as of having successfully counted the house and her bouquets, and with a graceful arrangement of her beautiful arms, which attracts simultaneously attention and admiration from her adorers below. High up in a corner is the artist, gathering up the folds of a curtain, so that the sun may shine through. But the cobwebs of customarily unfair and prejudiced criticism obscure the light, and prevent the people from seeing perfectly. The picture has many amusing points, and is nicely finished in water-colors. Photographs of it have been made, and sell very rapidly, for the usual price of the imperial card."

Foreign Notes.

The *Figaro* reports a species of "self-denying ordinance" which the leading actresses of Paris have agreed among each other to observe, and that is to study moderation in the future with regard to the expenditure on stage toilets. "The rage for the so-called 'realism' which has produced such disastrous results on our own stage," remarks a Manchester paper, "has also exhibited itself in a less virulent form among our more cultivated neighbors. Bad plays have been accepted for the sake of their good appointments, and the pathos of the heroine has been of less account than the texture of her robes. The *Figaro*, while disposed to applaud the effort of the fair *artistes* to restore simplicity on the stage, is doubtful about their success. It does not see where the line of permissible expenditure is to be drawn, and if it is drawn, thinks that competition and feminine rivalry will inevitably cause it to be exceeded. About the male public our contemporary is doubtful, and as for the women, it is certain that they will not submit to the loss of interesting studies in the art of toilet which the stage presents. 'The Parisian' stage has become simply an illustrated edition of the journals of fashion. People go there to study new eccentricities and to seek inspiration for the next ball.' And it thus frequently happens that if actresses dress like regular duchesses, duchesses return the compliment by dressing like regular actresses."....In connection with a view of the doings of a commission, whose action, it is expected, will have for one result, the securing to French dramatists a proper share of the profits of English versions of their works, an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* contains some interesting facts. The writer says: "The labors of the Commission will be simple enough in regard to the rights of musical composers, for whom the Convention has worked quite as satisfactorily as for the authors of books. Meyerbeer received £4,000 for his English rights in connection with 'L'Africaine;' and not a song from one of Offenbach's operas can be introduced into a burlesque without the permission of M. Offenbach or his legal representative in England. The composer is only required to register and deposit his work, and that is all that ought to be required of the dramatist. Probably, even if the Convention should be amended in the manner suggested, French dramatists will never derive from it the benefits they anticipate. Some years ago, the English stage was fed almost entirely from France. At present, with the sole exception of 'Used Up,' (which Mr. Charles Mathews, as he himself ingenuously informs the public, played for fifty nights in Paris under the title of 'L'Homme Blasé,') there is no piece in representation at any of the fifteen dramatic theatres of London now open which can be traced to the French. If the English stage is henceforth to depend exclusively on original dramatic works, so much the better, and so much the more reason for not refusing to French dramatists the rights which seem to have been contemplated, but have not been fully accorded, by the Literary Convention of 1851."...."Mabel's Life; or, a Bitter Bargain," a drama from the pen of Henry J. Byron, was first acted at the Adelphi Theatre on Nov. 2, and is thus spoken of: "The play cannot rank with Mr. Byron's happiest efforts. What are its faults will probably be seen from the story. *Daniel Mandrill*, an unscrupulous man, is senior partner in a bank which commercial difficulties have shaken to its centre. A large supply of money is necessary to retrieve the fortunes of the house. To obtain this he will, as he says, shrink from no crime. The truth of his words is tested, and he does not shrink from the crime presented, which happens to be murder. *Wilfred Vere*, his stepson, is in love with *Mabel Lisle*, a pretty apprentice in a fashionable millinery establishment. The proprietress of the establishment, a foreigner of violent passions, one *Mme. Reyband*, has concluded that the visits of the young man were intended for her. When she finds out her mistake she is greatly enraged and horribly jealous. She appeals to *Mandrill*. Let him secure her the hand of his stepson, and half the immense fortune she has secured in her trade is his. But one way of overcoming the infatuation of *Wilfred* is open. *Mabel* must perish. Her death is determined upon, and as the man with whom she lives is an old but determined admirer of *Madame Reyband*, he is bribed by a promise of favor to enter the plot. *Mabel* is bribed into some dark and inaccessible cellars, and then left to her fate. Once alone and helpless she sets her cell alight. From the consequences of this apparent attempt at suicide she is saved by the arrival of aid. *Madame Reyband* has learned that the girl is her daughter, and has sent to rescue her. Luckily aid arrives in time. *Mabel* is saved, but *Mandrill* falls a victim to his own plot, and undergoes a *Don Joan*-like end. *Mme. Reyband* resigns to her daughter the love she cannot keep, and from the results of her promise to her old lover, which has so nearly caused *Mabel's* death, she is rescued by the police. Not much justice is there in this, seeing that the main criminal is left happy after all her misdeeds. There is, moreover, violent improbability in almost every incident presented, but what is most inartistic, however, is the manner in which comic scenes are pinned to the skirts of the drama. There is no other way of representing the manner in which they are brought in."....The theatrical wardrobe of the late Mr. Walter Montgomery was sold by auction in London the other day. A full costume for *Hamlet* sold for 28s., and one for *Othello* brought only 40s. The first dress in "Julius Cæsar," including breast-plate, helmet and plume, was knocked down for £3, while the merino shirt, toga and under-shirt of *Coriolanus* were bought at 10s. Very handsome dresses for *Romeo* and *Charles Surface* met purchasers at 36s. each, and a *Macbeth* costume, comprising "three surcoats, spangled gauntlets, neck-piece, head-pieces, and crimson cloth robe with jeweled bosses," was sold for £3. The costume *Claude Melnotte* wears when personating the *Prince* was bought for 44s. The whole lot realized only £77....Mme. Nilsson-Rouzeaud has achieved another triumph in St. Petersburg. She made her début in "Hamlet," and was recalled twenty-two times; the entire audience arose, waved their handkerchiefs, and applauded to the echo. The Grand Duke complimented the fair artist in person, as did also the former Minister Adelberg. Seats were sold at 100 roubles. Mme. Malinger's début was a complete *fiasco*....Verdi was four days going from his home at Busseto to his town house in Genoa, owing to the damage done to the railroads by the recent inundations. He was obliged to take the steamer Colombo thence to Naples, where he is to attend the rehearsals of "Don Carlos" and "Aïda." The maëstro's well-known antipathy to sea voyages had to be overcome in presence of the calamitous floods now prevalent all over Italy....The committee organized for the representations of Wagner's operas at Bayreuth have made a contract with the architect, Otto Bruckwald, of Leipsic, for the construction of a new theatre, where the "Ring of Nibelung" will be produced in 1874. It is to cost $75,000, and photographs of the front and sides have already been sent to the subscribers and patrons of the work. The stage machinery will be constructed by M. Brandt, of Darmstadt....The Gran Teatro del Liceo of Barcelona was opened for the season on the night of the 26th ult., by an Italian opera company, under the direction of Signor Sebastiano Ronconi, when the "Ballo in Maschera" of Verdi, was produced. The Liceo is said to be the largest and finest opera-house in Europe. It will hold, with the greatest ease and comfort, 4,500 spectators, and the seating capacity can be augmented so as to accommodate 5,000. It has five tiers of boxes, over 200 in number, each one of which has an elegant anteroom, furnished in the most luxurious taste. In the amphiteatre and parquet are 1,600 sillas, or chairs, elegantly upholstered in crimson plush. The floors of the grand promenade salon, the vestibule and the corridors are made of white marble, as is also the elegant stairway leading to the palcos and amphiteatro. The splendid terrace, winding up to the summit of the edifice, is ornamented with tropical flowers and plants. At the Teatro Principal, in the same city, a French opera troupe is producing French operas, and drawing crowded houses.

THE COFFEE WE DRINK.

Letters from People Who Think They Know How to Make Good Coffee, and Are Not Too Bashful to Tell About It.

A HOUSEKEEPER WHO HAS MASTERED THE SUBJECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your long article, in Saturday's issue, bewailing the state of coffee generally used by suffering humanity, has aroused my sympathies as an old house-keeper, and to your question of, "Why this is the case?" (viz.: that poor coffee is offered everywhere instead of a palatable decoction,) I will give two good reasons —first, generally a poor quality of coffee is used, or a mixture that contains very little coffee at all; and secondly, it is not properly made even when the ingredients are good. And that is the strangest part of it; because it is the easiest matter in the whole line of culinary art to have a good cup of coffee, for two persons or a hundred.

Shall I give you a long-tried recipe? Say for two persons: We will buy our coffee of a grocer that we can rely upon to give us pure Java, and fresh-browned; for since machinery assists in this department, it is more sure of being evenly browned than when it is done in our own kitchens. We will only buy a small quantity—not over two pounds—so as to keep it fresh, have it ground, sent home, and immediately put into our tightly-closed tin canister. Now, we are ready for some boiling-water, which first use to scald out the coffee-pot we are to use in making it, and see that it is perfectly clean; then dip into a bowl two tablespoons full of coffee from your canister; break an egg, take one fourth of both yoke and white carefully with a teaspoon—for, if the egg is put in a cool place it will serve several times; add the egg to the coffee, stir it, pouring in a little cold water, until you can beat it thoroughly; then have three or four cups of water boiling in the coffee-pot, and stir your mixture of egg and coffee into it, setting it on where it is hot, but only let it boil up two minutes, then set it where it will keep hot, but not boil, and pour out half a cup of the coffee to clear the nozzle of the pot, and throw it in again, which will settle it; and when your breakfast is dished up you will have a beverage fit to set before a king! Now what is difficult about that? The same rule is applicable to Mocha, Rio, or any other real coffee, but trial has proved that Java gives the most universal satisfaction. Now, do you wish to know how to manage this rule for a hundred? Use a tablespoonful for each person; mix two eggs with the coffee and cold water, thoroughly, and have two bags made of double musquito-netting, in which put the mixture, and then put them into the boiler or boiling water, and do not let it boil any longer after it boils up than a small quantity, always being sure, in either case, that no old coffee or grounds are left in the pot when you are ready to make a new supply. And to young housekeepers we will add that it is not necessary to be harsh to your servants to give them to understand you are mistress even of your kitchen, for your manner can be mild, if your words are firm. When you engage your cook tell her you have your own way of doing, and you shall expect to come into your kitchen and give her instructions when it suits your convenience. And if you discharge a dozen whose dignity cannot endure that you will be apt to secure peace and comfort to some good soul who will be glad to learn your way, which you will probably improve upon by experience, as did your mothers before you, but which ought to enable you to know enough to make good coffee, good bread, good cake, and when meat and vegetables are properly cooked before you undertake to sit at the head of any man's table. Then, as the TIMES has truly remarked, you will have the pleasure of observing the tranquilizing effect of a good breakfast on your husband, no matter how mo rose he appeared when he entered the dining-room.

The above has been written from an experience of twenty-five years, so you see I am

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

NEW-YORK, No. 341 West Thirty-fourth-street.

ANOTHER PERSON PREFERS THE FRENCH METHOD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial in this morning's TIMES, headed "Coffee," afforded me considerable amusement, by reason of the vein in which it was written. It is with some misgivings—for I am neither cook nor chemist—that I propose, with your permission, to give you the proper method of making that delightful beverage.

There is no secret about it; the French method of percolating is the only one that will produce the desired result, and that has been so frequently described by Prof. Blot and others that it hardly leaves me an excuse for going over the ground again.

The only utensil required is the ordinary French percolating coffee-pot, which can be procured at any house-furnishing shop. Old Java coffee is the best, and should be procured from a reliable dealer, freshly roasted, in small quantities, and kept in air-tight cans. About four tablespoonsful of the berry, before grinding, to three coffee cupsful of water, is the proportion. The berry should be first warmed, to develop the aroma, and then ground to a fine powder and placed in the upper compartment of the percolating coffee-pot, which has a perforated bottom. Fresh boiling water—by which I mean water that has not been brought to the boiling point before, in the above proportion—is then to be poured on the ground coffee, which it saturates, percolating through the perforated bottom of the upper compartment to the pot below. This completes the operation, though the contents of the coffee pot are sometimes poured into a pitcher and passed through the grounds in the same way a second time, but if this is done the liquid should not be heated again. Use boiled milk (pure, if possible,) and lump sugar for breakfast.

Coffee boiled, or brought to the boil—as American housekeepers say—is injurious and frequently unpalatable, for the reason that when so made an acid and astringent property, called tannin, is developed, which the French percolating process avoids.

T. B.

MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1872.

DON'T WANT HOTEL COFFEE, SAUSAGE, OR PIE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Friday's DAILY TIMES I noticed an article relative to coffee at hotels and restaurants. The subject which you, in quite an elaborate article, have given to the public, is worthy of especial notice, as almost every family are and will be interested in that almost indispensable luxury called coffee. In traveling, I never order coffee, sausage, or pie, knowing I shall be sure to obtain nothing but an apology for either. If any or all of the readers of the TIMES like good coffee, it is easily made, and I will give twenty dollars for a better recipe than the following: Get unburned old Government coffee, put one pound into an iron pot, set it on the back part of the stove for two hours, then put it into a spider and burn the same, stirring constantly until burned evenly, but not blackened so as to be overburned. This done, put it into a tight can, ready for daily use. Grind one tablespoonful to each person, and, before putting the coffee so ground into the coffee-pot, mix with the coffee one-half of a fresh egg thoroughly and boil ten to twenty minutes, then add white sugar and sweet cream as you like.

J. ELI TREAT.

NEW-MILFORD, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1872.

MAKE IT QUICK, AND DON'T LET IT BOIL OVER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Cannot the TIMES follow up its appropriate article upon the villainous coffee of hotels and restaurants with a recipe for a cup of this delicious beverage when rightly made? Coffee long made and boiled is no more fit for the human stomach than stale ale or bad whisky. In the name of suffering stomachs, and to prevent any amount of swearing openly by some and thinking of it by all, let us have this one needed reform everywhere.

Please start this, and add another reform to the long list the public are indebted to the TIMES for. Hotel and restaurant keepers, please do give us good coffee. Don't make it until the parties who are to use it are ready to sit down and eat, and please don't boil it ever.

Quickly-made coffee of a good quality is a healthy and delicious beverage.

M. D.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE DEATH OF HORACE GREELEY

The Feeling in the City—Arrangements for the Funeral—Meetings and Resolutions Adopted Thereat.

The death of Horace Greeley constituted the topic of conversation in the City yesterday, and in all places and among all classes none but expressions of heartfelt sorrow were heard. At any time the event would have given rise to the deepest regret, but the peculiar circumstances attending his last days tended greatly to increase the feeling of sadness occasioned by Mr. Greeley's death. In the lower part of the City business men talked over the event to each other, and while among his late political opponents there was no feigned retraction of opinions as to his later course, yet none seemed desirous of withholding the tribute justly due to his memory. At an early hour of the morning the flags at the City Hall, the Stock Exchange, and the several newspaper offices were displayed at half-mast, and later the same tribute was paid by the Union League and other clubs, the up-town hotels, and at many of the larger establishments on Broadway. The first drapery display was at an establishment on Park-row, where folds of black depended from the upper stories, and the words, "Horace Greeley; It is Done; The Nation Mourns," were displayed in large white letters woven in the folds of the American flag. In the afternoon the Nassau-street entrance of the *Tribune* office was hung with black, and the bulletin, on which Mr. Greeley's death was announced, was heavily fringed with the same sombre material. In the evening the event was discussed by the crowds in the hotel corridors, and the one feeling of sorrow reiterated.

The effect of the death of Mr. Greeley found expression yesterday among the lawyers, Commissioners, Court clerks, and others having business in the United States Courts, in a unanimous manifestation of sorrow. It seemed to be the uppermost topic of discussion, and the sorrow at the loss of the great journalist, and the sympathy for his doubly-bereaved family, was heartfelt and genuine.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Although no definite time has been fixed for the funeral, yet it is highly probable that it will take place on Tuesday, the mourners first gathering at the house of Mr. Samuel Sinclair, No. 69 West Forty-fifth-street, whence the casket will be taken to Dr. Chapin's Church, where the services will be performed, and the funeral oration delivered. On the conclusion of the services at the church, the cortége will move to Green-Wood Cemetery, where is situated the family vault, in which Mrs. Greeley was recently laid. Further than this, nothing has been decided on in relation to the funeral. The remains yet lie at Dr. Choate's house, where Mrs. Greeley died, and will probably be removed to the City to-morrow.

MEETINGS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Many of the clubs in the City held meetings last evening, and passed resolutions eulogistic of the deceased journalist. The members of the Liberal Club, of which Mr. Greeley was President, gathered at their rooms in Plimpton Building, in response to a call for a special meeting. Mr. Wm. H. Osborn, Vice-President, assumed the chair, and, after delivering a brief and appropriate address, read the following resolutions, which were presented by Mr. Wakeman and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The sad announcement has been made to us of the sudden death of Hon. Horace Greeley, the President of our Society, and one of its first promoters, trustees, and incorporators;

Resolved, That we recognize in this event the loss, not only to our country, but to the world, of one of its purest and most devoted and efficient servants of liberty, civilization, and humanity—one whose death the people at large may well mourn as that of a friend. That his noble and long-continued services in enlightened and independent journalism, in education, in the promotion of industry and labor, in science and art, indeed in all that could add to the strength and glory of man, call upon the well-wishers of all to join with the slave and the oppressed in blessings upon his name.

Resolved, That this sad intelligence has fallen upon the members of this society with the weight and sorrow of a personal affliction, for he was one of us, and many of us had learned to look to him as a father, defender, and friend. We cannot forget that his strong name and hand sustained us in our infancy, and we cherish among our richest treasures, the memory of his life, to the public so useful—to his friends so hope-inspiring and precious. We rejoice that it was our lot to know him—the tireless editor, the wise adviser, the liberal-hearted thinker and inquirer, and that in these qualities and their results, he will continue among us, and live and work forever.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt condolence to his afflicted children and family, and venture to ask that they allow the bitterness of their grief to be softened by the sympathy of the people, who join in their sorrow, and the remembrance of a life which cannot cease to bless the world and ennoble those whose privilege it was to minister to us and enjoy its love.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our minutes, and be presented to the family of the deceased.

Appropriate addresses were delivered by Messrs. Wakeman, Hitchcock, Gardner, and others.

In response to a call, a meeting of the *Tribune* stockholders was held yesterday afternoon, to make arrangements for a public funeral to Mr. Greeley, and take such action as may be considered necessary on the mournful occasion. Affectionate tributes were paid to the memory of the distinguished departed by his associates, and eloquent panegyrics delivered on his many virtues and good qualities of head and heart. Mr. Greeley's efforts to do all that lay in his power to benefit his fellow-man during his honorable journalistic career, were extolled in appropriate terms, and his removal from the sphere of his usefulness deeply deplored. The meeting then discussed the object for which they had assembled, and, in order that adequate preparations may be made for the funeral ceremonies, appointed a committee of three from among their number to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary, and to confer with the different bodies that may wish to be present at the funeral.

Last evening a large number of members of the Union League Club signed a petition to the President to call a special meeting on Monday evening, to take appropriate action with regard to the death of their fellow-member, the late Hon. Horace Greeley. The call was signed by all to whom it was presented, and elicited the kindest expressions in regard to Mr. Greeley. It was hoped that President Grant, who expects to attend the Washburne reception at the Club on Wednesday evening, would be able to be present at the funeral on Tuesday.

A special meeting of the Lincoln Club will be held on Monday evening for the same purpose.

A meeting of the New-York Typographical Society was held last night, at No. 3 Chambers-street, to take some action in regard to the death of the late Hon. Horace Greeley, Herain Bessy, Chairman; T. C. Faulkner, Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The mournful intelligence of the death of Horace Greeley, founder and editor of the New-York *Tribune*, has elicited a spontaneous and universal expression of regret at his sudden removal from the scene of his long and useful labors; and

Whereas, The craft of which he was an early, diligent and honored member, owes to his example many of the incitements to that exertion which has secured its prosperity; therefore,

Resolved, That the New-York Typographical Society unites in the warm tributes which have been paid to the memory of Mr. Greeley, and hereby records its sense of his invaluable services, not only to the printing art, but to the journalism of the country, and to the vital interests which constitute the strength and insure the welfare of the American people.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Greeley we deplore the loss of a man whose courageous struggle with adverse circumstances in early youth, and whose diligent and well-directed efforts in maturer years, have taught a lesson to American youth which can never be unlearned.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of our late fellow member these preambles and resolutions be published in the daily journals of this City, and that a certified copy thereof be transmitted to the family of Mr. Greeley.

Resolved, That the banner of the Society be draped in mourning, and that the members attend the funeral in a body.

The Kings County Liberal General Committee.

A meeting of the Kings County Liberal General Committee was held last evening in Sawyer's Hall, corner of Fulton and Jay streets, Brooklyn, to consider what action should be taken with regard to the death of the late Horace Greeley. The meeting was very well attended. Mr. Goodrich presided, and stated the object of the meeting. He then read a series of informal resolutions, which he said had been hastily drawn up as a guide or basis of action for the Committee, and which, without further preface, he submitted to the meeting for their approval.

The resolutions are as follows:

The Liberal General Committee of Kings County, deeply impressed by the death of their lamented leader, Horace Greeley, and filled with a sorrow that finds no adequate expression in words, make this public record of our grief at the great public and private affliction which has fallen upon his family, his country, and the world.

We remember his charity, his gentleness, his simplicity of character, his long and unswerving fidelity to the cause of liberty to the enslaved, his unwearied efforts to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed of all nations, his faithfulness, and his consecration to his convictions of duty as he understood it.

We remember that when wearied with the excitement and labor of a political contest, in which he was the central figure, he was called to wait the coming of death to his beloved wife; he watched night and day by her dying bed till strength and reason failed; that he bore his personal afflictions and his political defeat with a manly resignation, and then simply took up the labor and burden of his life again, till the overtaxed body and brain gave way, and he died in the vigor of his temperate manhood, to leave a nation in tears and a world in sorrow.

We dare not intrude upon the grief of his doubly-orphaned daughters. May the God of the fatherless comfort their mourning hearts.

We dry our tears, and over his dead body solemnly, and anew, consecrate our lives and our energies to the great principles of which Mr. Greeley was the exponent and advocate.

We will pay the last sad tribute to his memory by attending his funeral in a body.

Short speeches were then made by Messrs. E. J. Maxwell, Joseph Reese, J. Pickett, Dr. Norris, Supervisor Harman, and others, embracing expressions of kindly feeling with regard to the memory of the late Mr. Greeley, after which the resolutions were adopted as a whole.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

It was currently reported last evening that as the body of Mr. Greeley would most likely be buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, beside that of his late wife, the Board of Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn would to-morrow afternoon take formal action with regard to the City Government taking part in the funeral obsequies.

The flags over the newspaper offices, and many private buildings along the principal streets of Brooklyn, were yesterday at half-mast, out of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley.

The Feeling in Other Cities—Universal Expression of Sorrow.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The sad and sudden death of Mr. Greeley has produced a profound sensation in Washington, and it is truly remarked that the death of no public man for many a day has called forth such universal comment here. As with many people it was scarcely known that he was ill, the shock is all the greater. Among those who have been his bitterest opponents, especially in the late contest, are to be heard the sincerest expressions of sorrow that he should have been cut down under such peculiarly sad circumstances. It is probable that there will be a very considerable attendance at the funeral from this city.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The news of Mr. Greeley's death is received here with universal regret. The morning papers contain biographical and eulogistic articles on the great journalist.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 30.—There is a profound feeling here over the news of the death of Horace Greeley. The sad intelligence is the chief topic of conversation on the streets.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—All the Boston morning papers have obituary notices of Horace Greeley.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30.—The news of the death of Horace Greeley is received by the public generally with profound sorrow. Expressions of regret and sympathy are universal. All the papers this morning contain eulogistic notices.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—All the papers this morning have editorials on the death of Horace Greeley, and all accord him high praise as a man and editor. The City Council, last night, passed a resolution in respect to the memory of the deceased statesman and journalist, and requested Mayor Brown to convey to the family of the deceased the deep sympathy of the citizens of St. Louis in their affliction.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 30.—The whole community is in great grief over the death of Horace Greeley. The flags on the City Hall are at half-mast. The papers all pronounce glowing eulogies upon the deceased.

THE PRINCES OF THE PEN.

Lecture by Edmund Yates—Sketches of Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Bulwer, Reade, and Wilkie Collins.

Mr. Edmund Yates delivered, last evening, his lecture on "The Princes of the Pen," in the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, under the auspices of the Young Men's Association. The lecture treated of Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Bulwer, Reade, and Wilkie Collins. Commencing with Dickens, he related graphically, and at some length, some of his personal reminiscences of the great novelist. He would not give his pedigree, or biography, or even criticise any of his writings, but would speak of his dead friend, who for fourteen years he loved and worshiped. Dickens' personal appearance was described, and his career from the time he was a short-hand reporter in the House of Commons up to the hour of his death, was pleasantly related. His house at Broadstairs, now called Bleak House; Gad's Hill, his home in later years; the study, his three dogs; the grounds and their surroundings, were all pictured to the audience. His habit at Gad's Hill, the lecturer said, was to breakfast at 9 o'clock, to repair to his study at 10 o'clock, where he remained hard at work until 2 o'clock. He wrote slowly, and his writings were so full of corrections that it required a skillful printer to be able to read them. At 2 o'clock he took a slight lunch, and then always started out for a walk. Mr. Yates stated that there was no foundation for the reports which have gained some credence in this country that Dickens walked a great deal during the day in order to pass off the effect of the previous night's potations. His favorite walks, in the vicinity of Gad's Hill and Richmond, as well as those in Whitechapel and the other low localities of London, were depicted. Referring to his great domestic affliction, the lecturer averred that it had been oft repeated that he did not feel it, but just after his separation from his wife he wrote to Mr. Yates in reference to an article the lecturer had written justifying his conduct, that he could say nothing on the subject, but that he felt the separation keenly. The accident to the Dover mail-train at Staplehurst, by which Dickens was a passenger, gave him a shock which, the lecturer considered, he never completely recovered from. His last hours, and his grave in Westminster Abbey, were then vividly portrayed—the lecturer closing his sketch by remarking that God took Dickens suddenly, but in his good time, after he had permitted him to accomplish what the conquerors of olden days might envy. The lecturer next related some of the main points and features in the career of William Thackeray. The description of his house at Kensington and his library led the lecturer to relate an interesting anecdote in reference to the sale of his library after his death. It appears that Queen Victoria wished to have some memento of the great writer, and accordingly sent to the auctioneer for a catalogue of the sale. Among the volumes was one lot, Dickens' *Christmas Carol*, in prose, on the fly-leaf of which was "Presentation copy. W. M. Thackery, from Charles Dickens, whom he made very happy a long time ago, many miles from home." The book was originally worth five shilling, but at the sale it brought twenty-five pounds, and the Queen was the purchaser. After relating several personal reminiscences of the great author, Mr. Yates closed with a brief account of the circumstances which led to the quarrel between himself and Mr. Thackeray, and in which Mr. Dickens was at one time entangled, but which happily was amicably adjusted upon the two accidentally meeting at the Atheneum in London.

Alfred Tennyson, the poet-laureate of England, next received attention. His greatest horror is notoriety, and he is rarely seen in London. Tourists and excursionists have hunted him from his quiet and beautiful residence in the Isle of Wight, and he now resides in Surry. Bulwer Lytton, his person, his ancestral mansion, his character, his power as an orator, and his skill as public legislator were next described. Charles Reade, the lecturer described as a forcible writer, a kind, genial, and charitable gentleman, quite a counterpiece to the man whom any one would imagine could write such forcible letters as he did to the American papers, reviewing their criticisms of his works as he did some time ago. The lecture closed with a brief allusion to the traits of character of Wilkie Collins, but did not give a description of his personal appearance, for said he, "I believe the author of the *Woman in White* contemplates visiting this country, and relating to you a story written on purpose for American audiences, in the course of a few months."

The lecture then concluded and the audience dispersed.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Stamping of Bonds Issued by Counties to Railroads—Decision Against the Government.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—A suit was decided yesterday, in the United States District Court, at Jefferson City, which affects nearly all the railroads in the State. It appears that bonds issued by many counties to railroads have not been stamped according to law, and the United States brought suits to enforce the penalty. The suits against Buchanan and Jackson Counties were made as test cases. The defendants demurred on the ground that as public corporations the counties were not chargeable with intent to evade the law, and were, therefore, not proper parties to proceedings of this kind. The demurrer was sustained by Judge Krekle, and the suits were dismissed.

Steam Safes in the Boston Fire.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The great anxiety pervading the public mind since the great conflagrations of Chicago and Boston is our only excuse for offering you any further testimony as to the unparalleled fire-proof qualities of the Steam Safe.

Respectfully yours,

S. H. COLE, Manager.

To American Steam Safe Company, S. H. Cole, Manager, New-York Depot, No. 300 Broadway:

In the recent great fire which visited this city our warerooms shared the fate of others in our vicinity. Our Steam Safe, in which were deposited our valuable papers and accounts, passed through the fire, and *saved all that it contained in good condition*. We are satisfied of its fire-proof qualities, and cheerfully add our testimony of what it has done for us to that of others who have been benefited in the same way. Our ordinary safe was totally destroyed.

Yours truly, E. S. CONVERSE,

Treasurer Boston Rubber Safe Company.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1872.

Safes that are Safe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Not only do the great conflagrations of Boston and Chicago bear concurring evidence to the superior fire-proof protection afforded by the Herring Safe, but home testimony, in our largest and hottest fires, indorse the same conclusions.

HERRINGS & FARREL.

NEW YORK, November 12, 1872.

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel:

GENTLEMEN: In the destructive fire of the 9th inst., which burned our Molding Mill on Twenty-sixth street, we had in use a Herring's Patent Champion Safe, size No. 3, folding door and burglar proof throughout; this latter quality had been tested, and foiled the burglars' attempts; now its fire-proof qualities have passed through a fiery trial, and it is again victorious. The building was four stories, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, filled with combustible materials: the heat was intense. Today we recovered the safe from the ruins, and when opened we found the contents in good condition, all saved.

MARCHER MANUFATURING COMP'Y.

Per G. G. Lane, Manager.

THE KNABE PIANO, manufactured in Baltimore, is rapidly gaining the leading place among American instruments. Mme. Lucca, Wehli, Ole Bull, and many other famous artists, consider them superior to all others, and the same opinion is entertained by the best amateur performers. After thoroughly testing several other instruments, the Lotus Club, composed of the leading artists and critics, has just placed a Knabe grand piano in their elegant club-rooms, and another one has been chosen for the Italian Opera troupe.

J. BAUER & Co. are the general agents. Warerooms, No. 650 Broadway, New-York.—*Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

DR. PRIME, in describing his experience at the Colton Dental Association, at the Cooper Institute, says:

"The doctor has a big roll of manuscript, on which he requests each one who has been operated upon in this room to subscribe his name. They are numbered regularly, and my name was opposite 40,509. This is not the noble army of martyrs exactly, but of living witnesses to the safety and efficacy of the process, for in the whole number, some of whom have had fifteen teeth removed at a single sitting, not an accident has occurred."—*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-street, Decorators of Porcelain, offer a splendid assortment of ORNAMENTAL DINNER, TEA, and DESSERT SERVICES; also, WHITE FRENCH CHINA, INDIA CHINA, &c., by the set or piece.

Articles or sets decorated to order in the highest style of art with Crests, Monograms, Fruits, &c.

Also, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, &c.—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

For Bathing Infants.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON is soothing, cooling, and refreshing.—*Advertisement.*

THE REPUTATION of the Improved Wilson Sewing-machine is so thoroughly established that no word in its commendation is necessary. The plan adopted by the manufacturers of this famous machine of placing their prices so low as to come within the reach of the poorer classes, certainly entitles them to the gratitude of those who are really most in need of such an article. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company wants agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

For cleaning and dyeing the best in City, go to LORD'S, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and No. 934 Broadway, below Twenty-second-street. —*Advertisement.*

The public will not buy an inferior Schnapps because it was tolerable years ago. That is why everybody inquires for the "BELL SCHNAPPS."—*Advertisement.*

A PURE STIMULANT.—Century Whiskey for sale by druggists and first-class dealers. Ask your Physician about it.—*Advertisement.*

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps are imitated and counterfeited. Beware of them.—*Advertisement.*

FOR WEATHER STRIPS for doors and windows, go to ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.—*Advertisement.*

Wenck's Pharmacy,

under

Gilsey House.

Strictly pure chemicals and fresh drugs.

Elegant toilet requisites. Suitable for holiday presents.

An Elegant Hair-Dressing.

To restore gray hair, to make it grow, to prevent its falling, to keep the hair in perfect condition, use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Glenham Hotel.

On the European plan, 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Very desirable suites; also single rooms for permanent or transient guests.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

'Tis Never Too Late to Mend:—Mend up your lungs with DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL. It has no equal in consumption and kindred diseases.

Dinkelspiel, Broadway, Opposite Astor-place, should be visited by all ladies. Passementerie, Laces, and Ribbons, the choicest goods at the lowest prices.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BRAILLY—CUNNINGHAM.—On Saturday, Oct. 19, 1872, by Rev. W. J. Seabury, J. LOUIS BRAILLY, of this City, to J. FLORENCE CUNNINGHAM, of Fishkill, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

ANGEL.—At Geneseo, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, WILLIAM H. ANGEL, aged 75.

Remains taken to Watertown, N. Y., for interment.

BAILEY.—In Paris, Oct. 22, LUCY, daughter of the late Joseph T. Bailey, of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Morris R. Stroud, No. 426 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

BANNER.—On Friday, Nov. 29, 1872, LIZZIE, beloved wife of Simon Banner, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her mother's residence, No. 14 West 32d-st., on Sunday morning, Dec. 1, at 9½ o'clock.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

COLHOUN.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, JOHN COLHOUN, Commodore United States Navy, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also officers of the Army and Navy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 12½ o'clock. At the request of the deceased there will be no military honors at his funeral. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. A special car will leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., at 2¼ P. M.

CLARKE.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, JOHN CLARKE, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, David, 71st st. and Boulevard, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELLIOT.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, ERNEST FRANK, eldest son of Dr. Augustus G. and Lizzie A. Elliot.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 120 West 42d-st., on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock.

FRANKLIN.—MARY FITCH, relict of late Joseph L. Franklin, in Flushing, on Thursday, Nov. 28, 1872, at 9 o'clock P. M., aged 79 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRONK.—On Friday, 29th inst., EDWIN C. FRONK, only son of Vincent R. Fronk, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of his family and the members of the New-York Stock Exchange are invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 11 A. M. Newark and New-York Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., stopping at Bergen-av.

PORTER.—At his residence, in the City of Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 29, PRESERVED H. PORTER, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, in Newark, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PURSS.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 30, Mrs. ELLEN PURSS, in the 58th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Jos. D. Purss, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, John Gelston, No. 277 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 2, at 3½ P. M.

SQUIRE.—On Friday, Nov. 29, 1872, SARAH A. SQUIRE, daughter of Susan L. and the late Lewis L. Squire.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 10 West 36th-st., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TAFT.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Nov. 29, MARY S., wife of Frederick A. Taft, and daughter of Elijah and Mary B. S. Lewis, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 22 Orange-st., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 2 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TUCKER.—In this City, Saturday, Nov. 30, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Beck, FRANCES MOORE, daughter of the late Fanning C. Tucker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

UNDERHILL.—At Stamford, Conn., on sixth day, (Friday) 29th inst., after a brief illness, SALLY ANN, widow of the late George Underhill, in the 69th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHALEY.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 28, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE E., widow of James Whaley, in the 57th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Chas. A. Hoff, No. 215 East 21st-st., on Monday morning, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Friday, Nov. 29, at No. 134 East 71st-st., suddenly, JULIA, wife of Clark C. Wilson, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, William Poillon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. James' Church, East 72d-st., at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE!

TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY,
FRIDAY,
SATURDAY,

DEC. 3, 4, 5, 6, AND 7, AT 7½ P. M.,

AT THE

CLINTON HALL SALES-ROOMS.

This, the most important and valuable collection of paintings ever brought to, or offered for sale in America, will be sold by auction as above, and affords an opportunity to purchasers never before offered in this country, the well-known reputation of the owners being a guarantee for the authenticity of every picture.

LAST DAYS!

These grand works of art are now on exhibition for a few days only, at the Academy of Design, 23d-st. and 4th-av. Admission, 25 cents.

TERMS OF SALE.

On all amounts less than $1,000, cash; on all amounts more than $1,000, and less than $5,000, sixty days; amounts more than $5,000, sixty and ninety days, for approved indorsed notes.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, CLINTON HALL, AUCTIONEERS.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Sales-rooms.

MONDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, sale of a very fine COLLECTION OF BOOKS in various DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE, in elegant bindings. Books on exhibition during the day.

POLE ON WHIST.

A very remarkable little English work on the game of Whist. Every player ought to have a copy. **Price $1 00. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $23; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.

Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Grand extraordinary drawing. Whole tickets, $60. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st. Post-office box No. 4,685, New-York.

SAVED! SAVED! SAVED!

Twenty-five per cent. from Broadway prices can be saved by purchasing your furniture at WM. H. LEE'S, No. 277 Canal-st. and No. 199 Fulton-st. Call and examine our rich stock of Upholstered Goods and Jardiniere Stands, Work-Tables, Fancy Chairs, &c., &c.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first door.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD, HIS PORTRAIT, CHARACTER, AND BIOGRAPHY; W. B. ASTOR, JAMES A. FROUDE, and the Duke of ARGYLE, are given in December number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Also, Man, the Inhabitant of Two Worlds; Expression in Art; The Formation of Character; Your Rights; A Pretty Man and a Doll-faced Woman; Freckles, on the Face of Beauty, How to Remove Them; Christian and Infidel; Changes of Character; Origin of Metalliferous Deposits; New Theory of the Sun's Heat; The Material Creation; Memory Worship; The One-Eyed Conductor, again; Psychology; Mental Science in Schools; How the Organs of the Brain Were Discovered; Time; Tune; Calculation; Constructiveness; Acquisitiveness; Benevolence; Parental Love; Adhesiveness; Combativeness; Self-Esteem; An Ideal Portrait; Familiar Views of Society, &c. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. End of Vol. 56. A new volume begins with the next number, now is the time to subscribe. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MORNING GLORIES—ALCOTT.

This delightful little book, by Louisa Alcott, author of "Little Women," is selling immensely. Children are crazy about it. **Price $1 50. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

HOLMES—HARLAND.

Mary J. Holmes' "Edna Browning," and Marion Harland's "True as Steel," are the two most popular novels of the year. **Price $1 50 each. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New York.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet at head-quarters (private entrance) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

AT

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,

SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will discourse of

"HORACE GREELEY—LIVING AND DEAD."

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, lecture with short third-service. Subject—*Christ and His Disciples.* Seats free.

TWELVE VIEWS OF HEAVEN.

A new book by twelve distinguished divines. Just published, and attracting great attention. Eighteen thousand copies sold. **Price $1 50. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 1, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. After MORNING service, the Lord's Supper; in the EVENING, Dr. BELLOWS will give the first part of an address on *The Life and Labors of John Howard, the Philanthropist*, read by him last Summer at the International Prison Congress, London. Seats all free in the evening; the public cordially invited.

AT STEINWAY HALL, REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH will preach at 10½. Subject—*Resignation to the Will of God.* EVENING—*What is True Religion?* Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH will be installed Pastor of Church of Disciples THURSDAY EVENING, at Brick Church, corner 37th-st. and 5th-av., at 7½. Sermon by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn. Other services taken by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and others. A cordial invitation to all.

ACQUAINT YOURSELF WITH SCIENCE AND REFORM.—The Cosmopolitan Conference meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Turner's Hall, No. 64 4th-st., near Bowery. Seats free. Dr. EDWARD NEWBERRY will lecture THIS AFTERNOON on *Phrenology and its Uses*, richly illustrated by drawings and examinations.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., and children's church at 3½ P. M. In the MORNING the Rector will repeat, by request, his sermon on the *Lord's Prayer*, delivered Sept. 15. No evening service this Sabbath.

A DISCOURSE ON "THE CAVE OF LOT." on SUNDAY at 3½, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Morning service 10½. Mr. MITCHELL will, by request, repeat his sermon, *Cruelty to Animals*, on SUNDAY, Dec. 8.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures Sunday at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Thanksgiving Day;* and 7½ P. M., *Response to the Charge that Spiritualism is Heathenism Revived.* Children's lyceum, 12 M.; conference, 2½ P. M.

ARMAGEDDON!—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Impending Final Battle Between Christ and the Powers of Anti-Christ.* Seats free and strangers invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 1, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Communion directly after morning service; seats free in the evening.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

ATWELLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st.—Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. We invite everybody; seats free.

AN EVANGELIST WILL PREACH IN the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. Subject—*What is the Church according to the Scriptures?*

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, 7th-av. and 39th-st.—ADVENT SUNDAY.—Services at 7, 9, and 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. At 10½ A. M. the Pastor will preach his seventh annual sermon; at 3½ P. M. Rev. CLARENCE BUELL will preach, and at 7½ P. M. Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector, will preach. At the 7½ P. M. service a collection will be made for St. Mary's Hospital for Children.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CORner 5th-av. and 10th-st.—A course of lectures will be delivered by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENINGS in Advent at 7½ o'clock, *On The Answers of Christianity to the Great Questions of the Age.* Subject first Sunday in Advent, Dec. 1—*What is Life? or, the Physical Basis of Life as Related to Immortality.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—The afternoon service will be omitted, and the church open for evening service at 7½ o'clock. Morning service, as usual, at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. C. SWEETZER will preach THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Vanity Fair.* MORNING service at 10½. Strangers welcome.

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, 7th-av. and 39th-st.—Special Services during the first week of Advent, daily, at 7 and 9 A. M., and 5 and 7½ P. M., with Litany on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 11 A. M. At the 7½ P. M. Services the preachers will be as follows:

MONDAY, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, A. M.
TUESDAY, Rev. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D.
WEDNESDAY, Rev. C. E. SWOPE, D. D.
THURSDAY, Rev. C. T. OLMSTED, A. M.
FRIDAY, Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D.
SATURDAY, Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Rev. W. BUTLER, D. D., will preach a farewell sermon previous to his departure for his new mission field, in Mexico, at 7½ P. M. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock; Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and baptism, by the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME, D. D.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—To prevent the pressure for accommodations in this church at the morning and evening services, there will be a service and sermon by the Rector at 3½ P. M., at which the seats will be free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, corner of 4th-av. and 82d-st.—The Rector, Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, proposes to deliver four sermons on the SUNDAY EVENINGS in Advent. Subject—*Popular Infidelity.* First sermon—*The Idea of God*—Dec. 1, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING Rev. Dr. HARWOOD will preach the anniversary sermon before the Sunday-school Association of New-York.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway, Rev. W. C. DAWSON, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening discourse addressed to young men. Come and hear.

"DOES THE LIGHT OF NATURE PROVE A GOD."—The analogy of science in reference to theology; pantheism, &c., by STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, at Mohawk Hall, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

"FAST YOUNG MEN" WILL BE THE subject of discourse in Attorney-street Methodist P. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., SUNDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. J. WHITE. Mrs. ALDERDICE, the great London revivalist, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and assist in the revival meetings at night through the week at 7½.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART; at 7 P. M., Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, D. D. Subject—*The Claims of Christ upon the Young.* All welcome.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, preaches each SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., (entrance 125th and 126th sts.) Sunday-school, 2½. All cordially invited.

HARLEM—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 3 o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., (RESERvoir-square.)—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*God is Love.*

MURRAY-HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT NATURE—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will deliver the fourth lecture of this course on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Subject—*Something More About the Stars.*

NOTICE.—REGULAR PREACHING SERvice will be held every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Colrate Mission, No. 332 East 20th-st., by Rev. W. C. P. RHOADES. The public are invited to attend; all seats free. WM. KEMP, Superintendent.

ORDINATION.—THE ORDINATION SERvices of Rev. EDWARD LOVE will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock, at the East Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts. The following exercises will be observed:

Opening prayer, by Rev. C. RHODES, Stanton-street Baptist Church.

Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. E. GILES, Hoboken Baptist Church.

Sermon, by Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D., Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.

Ordination prayer, by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., First Baptist Church.

Hand of fellowship, by Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., Oliver-street Baptist Church.

Charge to Candidate, by Rev. W. REID, Macdougal-street Baptist Church.

Charge to Church, by Rev. Z. GRINNELL, Hackensack Baptist Church.

Benediction, by the candidate, Rev. E. LOVE.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

PROF. HUTCHINGS, BETTER KNOWN as "Barnum's Lightning Calculater," will preach in East-avenue Baptist Church, Hunter's Point, Long Island City, SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, Dec. 1; Morning, at 10½ o'clock; afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Prof. HUTCHINGS is powerful and eloquent; don't fail to hear him; free to all. Sunday-school Concert in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Prof. HUTCHINGS and Rev. R. A. PATERSON, late of South Norwalk, Conn., Pastor of Prof. HUTCHINGS. Seats free; meetings to be continued through the week.

REV. MR. PENDLETON, PASTOR OF 53d-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and at the close of the morning service will administer the Lord's Supper. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½. Strangers in the City are cordially invited.

REV. JULIUS L. DANNER, PASTOR of the Sixth-avenue Reformed Church, (opposite Amity-st.,) will preach his farewell sermon on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Lessons of the Resurrection.*

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., WILL preach for the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., will preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON in the Seamen's Chapel, No. 365 West-st., between Leroy and Morton sts. Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3½. Seats all free; all are invited to attend.

REV. J. M. ATWOOD, NEWLY ELECTed Pastor of the Fifth Universalist Society will commence his ministration to that Parish, SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 1; services will commence promptly at 11 o'clock, Plimpton Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av. Seats all free; public cordially invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—On SUNDAY, Dec. 1, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. EWER, will commence a course of lectures on *The Distinctive Principles of Anglo-Catholicism*, to be continued every Sunday evening until the course is completed, service to begin at 7½ P. M. Morning services, as usual, at 7, 9, and 10½.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The fourth annual sermon before the Association will be preached by Rev. EDWIN HARWOOD, D. D., SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock, at the "Church of the Heavenly Rest," 5th-av., near 45th-st. All are cordially invited to be present.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Interesting exercises. Singing by the children. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Dowling and others. Dr. Dowling will also preach in the forenoon.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts., Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor.—The usual services on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the Pastor will deliver his monthly discourse to the Sabbath-school.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick.—SUNDAY, Dec. 1, by Rev. G. M. MCCAMPBELL, Pastor elect, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-av. and 53d-st.—Early service at 9, litany. Sermon and holy communion at 10½. Children's service at 3½. Evening service and sermon by the Rector at 7½.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF MISsionary Meetings for this season, under the arrangements of the New-York Auxiliary Committee of the Board of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 1st inst., the first Sunday in Advent, at 7½ o'clock, when there will be an appropriate missionary service, and addresses will be delivered in reference to several important portions of the missionary work of our Church, by Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rev. Prof. SEYMOUR and Rev. W. HOBART HARE.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Dec. 1, the new Pastor, Rev. HENRY POWERS, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subjects—*The Ideal Church* and *How to Love God.* The public are invited.

THE FIRST SERMON OF A SERIES ON the Second Coming of Christ, will be preached in the Chapel of Reconciliation, (Protestant Episcopal) 31st-st., near 2d-av., by Rev. E. S. WIDDEMER, Pastor, this SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE UNION PRAYING BAND, STEphen Johns leader, will exhort at Forty-fourth-street M. E. Church, near 10th-av., at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, Waverley-place and 11th-st., Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Rector. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, will preach in the EVENING. Seats all free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—Morning service at 10½ A. M. Rev. C. A. HOLBROOK will preach. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Rev. C. T. WOODRUFF will preach.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union...	77⅜	100	Lake Shore......c.	94¾
100	do..........c.	77⅜	200	do.	94⅝
300	do.	77⅜	500	do.	94⅝
1100	do.	77¾	100	do......c.	94⅝
200	do.........c.	77⅜	300	do.	94¾
200	do.......b3.	77⅜	200	do.......c.	94¾
700	do.	77½	100	do.......s3.	94¾
200	C., C. & I. C.	34½	2000	do.	94¾
100	do.......b3.	34¾	500	do.......c.	94⅞
300	Pacific Mail......	84¾	3500	do.......b3.	95
200	do.......c.	84⅝	300	do.	95
30	do.......c.	84½	200	do.......c.	95
1200	do.	84⅜	100	Tol. & Wabash....	70⅛
100	do.	84⅜	200	do.......s3.	70
100	do.......c.	84⅜	100	do.	70¼
100	do.	84⅜	100	do.......c.	70⅛
100	do.	84⅜	100	do.......b3.	70⅜
200	do.	84½	100	do.	70⅜
400	do.	84⅜	200	Union Pacific.....	37⅜
500	do.......c.	84⅜	300	do.	37⅛
100	do.	84⅜	500	do.	37⅜
600	do.	84⅜	200	do.......c.	37⅝
1000	do.	84⅜	100	do.......b3.	37¾
400	do.	84⅜	100	do.	37¾
200	do.......c.	84⅜	100	do.......c.	37⅝
200	do.	84⅜	100	do.	37¾
500	do.	84⅛	100	do.	37⅜
700	do.......c.	84⅜	300	do.	38
500	do.	84⅜	200	do.	37⅞
200	do.......c.	84⅜	1800	Erie Railway....	52⅛
400	do.	84⅜	700	do.	52⅜
900	do.	85	300	do.......b3.	52⅜
200	N. Y. C. & Hud...	95⅜	300	Ohio & Miss......c.	47⅜
100	do.	95⅝	400	do.	47⅜
100	do.	95⅜	100	do.	47⅜
100	do.......c.	95¾	200	do.	47⅜
100	do.	95⅞	200	do.	47⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.113	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.113⅛	2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115⅜
13,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.116	14,000	U. S. 6s Cur......114⅜
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.116⅛		

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, old....	76	100	Mariposa L. & M..	17⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new...	76	100	do.......b60.	18
5,000	do..bet call.	76	400	United States Ex.	79⅜
10,000	Va. 6s, cons....	55⅜	100	do.	79⅜
10,000	N. Car. 6s, old...	36	300	Erie Railroad..b.c.	52¾
10,000	Missouri 6s.......	95	800	do.	52¾
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L...	94⅛	200	do.......c.	52¾
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76...	100⅛	200	Lake S. & M. So..	95⅛
10,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d....	94	15	do.	95
5,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s.	112	10	do.	94⅛
2,000	Mich. So. 2d.....	97⅛	100	do.......u. r.	95⅜
2,000	Mich. So. S. F..	101⅛	1000	do..bet. call.	95¼
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	101	800	do.	95⅜
7,000	U. Pac. 1st.......	88⅜	700	do.	95¼
20,000	do.	88⅜	200	do.......c.	95⅛
4,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	77⅛	500	do.	95
5,000	U. P. 10s, Inc. 85.	86	500	do.	95¼
1,000	do.	86	800	do.	95⅜
15,000	A. & T. H. Inc....	78⅛	1700	do.	95¼
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	97	1000	do.......b3.	95⅜
500	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	93	300	do.	95⅜
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..	102	100	do.......c.	95⅜
7,000	N. J. C. 1st, n...	102⅛	100	do.	95¼
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d....	97⅛	200	do.	95⅜
500	F., F. W. & C. 2d.	97	200	do.	95¼
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st. 83.	42	200	do.	95⅜
10,000	do.	42⅛	300	do.	95¼
5,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	84	400	do.	95¼
10,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st..	104	600	do.	95
2,000	M. & St. P. I. div.	99	1400	do.	95⅛
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	86⅛	100	do.......b3.	95⅜
18,000	do.	86½	200	do.......b3.	95⅛
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d. b3.	73	1300	do.	95
1,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st.	88⅜	400	do.	95⅛
3,000	do.	88⅛	200	do.......c.	95
5,000	Am D. & I. Co. 7s.	97⅛	100	do.......s3.	95
7	Shoe & Leath. B'k.	149	600	do.	95
10	Continental Bank.	89⅛	700	U. Pac. R. R....b.c.	38
10	Fourth Nat. B'k...	111⅛	100	do.......c.	38
20	do.	112	200	do.......s3.	38⅜
10	Cen. Nat. Bank...	98	500	do.	38⅜
6	Bank of Republic.	110	2000	do.	38⅜
10	Am. Exch. Bank..	110⅛	300	do.	38⅜
300	West. U. Tel...b.c.	77⅜	400	do.	38⅜
200	do.	77⅜	200	do.......c.	38⅜
100	do.......s3.	77⅜	1000	do.	38⅜
100	do.	77⅜	900	do.	38⅜
600	do.	77⅜	100	do.......c.	38⅜
600	do.	77⅜	100	do.	38⅜
100	do.......b3.	77⅜	200	do.	38⅜
100	do.......c.	77⅜	500	do.	38⅜
200	do.	77⅜	300	do.	38⅜
100	Quick. Pf.....b.c.	56	300	do.	38⅜
300	Am. Coal.......	60	100	do.	38⅜
150	Mariposa Pref.....	2	100	do.	38⅜
100	do.......c.	2⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. R...b.c.	127⅛
100	do.	2⅛	10	Adams Express...	93
500	N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b60.	96⅜	200	Wells-F. Ex....b. c.	88
100	do.	96	200	Harlem Railroad..	114⅛
100	do.......b3.	96	400	do.	114⅛
1000	do.	95⅞	400	do.	114
900	do.......b10.	95⅞	81	C., C., C. & I....	89
100	do.	95⅞	50	N. J. Central.....	103
100	do.	95⅞	100	M. & St. P...b.c.	54
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	84⅛	100	do.	54
300	do.......c.	84⅜	300	do.......c.	54
200	do..bet. call.	84⅜	100	C. & R. I...b.c..b3.	111
200	do.	84⅛	100	do.	110⅞
700	do.	84⅜	600	do.......c.	111⅜
500	do.	84⅜	300	do.	111
200	do.......c.	84⅜	400	do.	111
100	do.	85	800	do.	111⅛
600	do.	86⅛	200	do.......b3.	111⅛
800	do.	85⅛	100	Tol., W. & W...b.c.	70⅛
500	do.......s3.	85⅛	300	do.	70⅜
400	do.......c.	85⅛	100	do.	70⅜
500	do.	85⅛	200	Chi., B. & Quin....	135
500	do.	85⅛	100	P., F. W. & C. guar.	93
400	do.	85	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	141
1100	do.......c.	84⅜	100	Ohio & M....b.c.s3.	47⅜
100	do.	84⅜	500	do.......c.	47⅜
400	do.	85	100	do.......b3.	47⅜
100	do.	85⅛	100	do.......c.	47⅜
200	do.	85⅛	100	do.......b3.	47⅜
200	do.......s3.	85	200	do.	47½
300	do.......c.	85⅛	400	do.	47⅜
100	do.	85⅛	100	do.......s3.	47⅜
400	do.	85⅛	200	do.......s3.	47⅜
200	do.	85⅛	100	do.......b3.	47⅜
200	do.......c.	85	100	do.	47⅜
100	do.	84⅜	100	do.	47⅜
100	do.......b3.	84⅜	300	do.	47⅛
100	do.	84⅜	50	C., C. & I. C...b.c.	34
300	do.......c.	84⅜	100	do.	34⅛
100	do.	84⅜	100	do.	34⅜
300	do.......c.	84⅜	800	do.	34⅛
400	do.	84⅜	100		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$25,000	U.S.5-20C., '65,n.115⅛	$6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s. R., '81...110	5,000	do. 115⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100	Western Union...	77⅜	100	Lake Shore.......	95⅛
100	do.......c.	77⅜	200	do.	95⅛
100	do.	77⅛	1000	do.	95¼
400	do.......b3	77⅛	100	do.......s3.	95¼
600	do.......s3.	77⅜	600	do.	95⅛
300	do.	77⅜	1800	do.	95⅜
200	Pacific Mail...b3.	85	200	do.	95⅜
	do.	84⅜	800	Union Pacific..b3.	38⅛
200	do.	85	200	do.	38⅛
1900	do.		500	do.	38⅜
100	New Central Coal.	47⅞	500	do.	38⅛
600	N. Y. C. & Hud..	96⅛	2500	do.......b3.	38⅜
200	do.......c.	96⅛	800	do.	38⅜
200	do.	96⅛	300	do.	38⅜
200	do.	96⅛	500	do.	38⅜
500	do.	96⅛	200	do.	38⅜
200	do.	96⅛	300	do.	38⅜
100	St. Paul.......s3.	54	500	Rock Island......	111⅛
300	Erie Railroad......	52⅜	400	do.	111⅛
800	do.	52¾	500	do.	111⅛
500	do.......b3.	52¾	200	do.......b3.	111⅛
500	do.	52⅜	900	do.	111⅛
200	do.......c.	52⅜	100	do.	111⅛
100	do.......b3.	52⅜	100	do.......b3.	111⅛
200	Tol. & Wab.	70⅛	100	do.......c.	111⅛
100	do.	70⅛	500	do.	111⅛
100	C., C. & I. C.	34⅛	500	do.	111⅛
100	do.......b3.	34⅛	100	do.......s3.	111⅛
400	North-western....	85⅛	100	do.......b3.	111⅛
100	do.	86⅛	700	do.	111⅛
100	do.	86⅛	900	do.	111⅞
100	do.......s3.	86⅛	200	do.	111⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.....c.	47⅛	100	do.......s3.	111⅛
600	do.......s3.	47⅛	1800	do.	111⅛
800	do.	47⅜	300	do.	111⅛
400	do.	47⅛	500	do.......b3.	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.........	105⅛	100	Lake Sh. & M. So.	95⅛
200	West. Un. T...b. c.	77⅜	400	do..bet. call.	95
500	do.......s3.	77⅜	900	do.	94⅞
1100	do.	77⅜	700	do.	94⅞
100	Mar. Min. Co......	1⅜	50	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91⅜
100	do.	1⅜	55	C., C., C. & I. R....	89
100	do.	2⅛	100	Union Pac. R.	38⅛
100	Mar. Pref.........		200	do..bet. call.	38⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex....	88	600	do.	38
100	U. S. Ex......b. c.	79⅛	100	do.	37⅞
100	do.......b3.	79½	300	do.	37¾
200	Pacific Mail......	85	700	do.	37⅞
200	do....b. c. s3.	84⅜	100	do.	37⅞
200	do.	84⅜	100	do.......b3.	37⅞
500	do.	85⅛	100	N. J. Cen. R.....	103⅛
50	do.	85⅛	175	do.......s3.	103
800	do.	85⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	111⅛
200	do.......s3.	85	600	do..bet. call.	111⅛
1700	do.	85	400	do.	111⅛
100	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	71⅛	100	do.......s3.	111⅛
100	Atlantic Mail......	14	100	Mil. & St. P. R....	54⅛
50	N. Y. C. & H. R...	96	300	do..bet. call.	54
100	do..bet. call.	96	200	Tol., Wab. & W...	70⅛
100	do.	95⅜	1100	do..bet. call.	70
200	Erie R.......b. c.	52⅜	300	Del., L. & W..b. c.	96
200	do.......b3.	52⅜	300	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	47⅛
700	do.	52⅜	600	do.	47⅛
400	Harlem R.........	114	100	N. J. So. R.......	28
30	Mich. Cen. R......	115⅛	50	Chi. & Alton R....	110⅜
100	Col., C. & I. C. b.c.	34⅛			
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf. b.c	51			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000	B. H. & E. 1st. b3	42⅛	200	North-western Pf.	91
5,000	Un. Pac. L. G....	77⅜	200	Rock Island R.....	111⅜
100	New Cen. Coal....	48	1100	Union Pacific R...	37⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H...b3.	95⅞	700	do.	37⅛
500	do.	95⅞	100	do.	37⅜
600	West. Union R....	77⅜	100	do.......b3.	37⅞
100	do.......b3.	77⅛	100	do.	37⅜
1300	do.	77½	300	do.	37⅛
400	do.	77⅜	1000	do.	37⅛
100	do.......b3.	77⅜	200	do.	37⅜
100	Wells Fargo Ex...	88	500	Tol. & Wab. R....	70
100	Illinois Cen. R....	128	300	do.......b3.	70
800	Lake Shore R.....	94⅞	200	do.	69⅞
400	do	94⅞	200	Del., L. & W. R...	96⅜
100	do.......b3.	94⅞	100	St. L. & Iron M. R	90
200	do.	94⅞	100	Ohio & Miss. R...	47⅛
300	do.......b3.	94⅞	100	C., C. & I. C. R....	34
500	do.	94⅞	[illegible]	do.	33⅞
500	do.	94⅞	[illegible]	do.	33⅞
500	do.	94⅞	[illegible]	Pacific Mail......	85
900	do.	94⅞	[illegible]	do.......b3.	85
300	do.	94⅞	[illegible]	do	84⅜
2500	do.......s3.	94⅞	[illegible]	Erie Railroad.....	52⅜

SATURDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The Bank Averages show an improvement this week, and the signs are of a steady gain, although not large, in Greenback Notes for the remainder of the Old Year. The gain this week is $1,270,000, and there is also an increase of $846,000 in Gold Notes. The general line of Deposits is up $2,263,000. The Loans are nearly the same as last week. The surplus of Lawful Money over the 25 ⅌ cent required for Deposits and Circulation, is better by $1,552,000 than on the previous return. The present Surplus is $2,745,000.

There were further signs of easier Money among the Stock Brokers today, and there is also said to be less pressure for Discounts at Bank from regular Mercantile dealers. At the same time, the rates on good paper outside of Bank continue high, 9 to 12 ⅌ cent. premium, and transactions are reported at 12 ⅌ cent. on well-known names.

In Gold and Exchange the changes are scarcely notable from Friday's market. The sales of Gold are a fraction steadier, 112⅜ ⅌ cent. After the considerable business of yesterday for this day's steamers in 60 days Bills on London, the rates are firm at 108⅜@108⅝ ⅌ cent.

In the forenoon the Stock Exchange speculation in the Railroads started off with a good buying demand, which, before one o'clock, ran up prices for the favorites, like Lake Shore, New-York Central, Union Pacific, Rock Island, &c., from ⅜ to 1¼ per cent. on the last figures of Friday. The business was very large in Lake Shore and Union Pacific, but later in the day the market on these and some other stocks looked as though there had been considerable realizing at the highest recovering prices, and the closing quotations below are but slightly different in most instances from Friday night. A feature of the day's speculation was continued heavy transactions in Pacific Mail, the downward movement of Wednesday and Friday seeming to touch bottom at about 84⅛@84¼ ⅌ cent. The Second Board business in the Stock was at 84⅞@85⅛@85 ⅌ cent. New-York Central gains strength, without much reaction, as the price goes up, and Rock Island is also well sustained. The Public Funds are again scarce, and the prices very full, and the better inquiry for Railroad Bonds noticed yesterday continues.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 30.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	110	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	116⅛	116
American Gold	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅛	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	85	86⅛
Pacific Mail	84⅛	84⅛
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛	76⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅞	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47
Western Union Telegraph	77⅛	77⅛
Erie	53	52⅛
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅞
Lake Shore	94⅛	94⅛
C., Chicago and Ind. Central	34⅛	33⅞
Toledo and Wabash	69⅞	70
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98½	..
City 6s, New	102⅝	102¾
Camden and Amboy	124	124¾
Pennsylvania Central	56½	56⅝
Reading	117	117⅜
Lehigh Valley	58¾	59
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central	37½	38
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	39
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¾	96

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in November, was as follows:

Oct. 31, 1872—By balance		$78,738,331 42
Receipts during the month—		
On account of Customs	$7,747,001 15	
Gold notes	1,979,000 00	
Internal revenue	168,454 66	
Act June 8, 1872, certificates	2,190,000 00	
Post-office Department	123,849 95	
Transfers	10,201,109 36	
Patent fees	1,983 45	
Miscellaneous	6,158,550 91	
Disbursing accounts	4,8[illegible]2,821 27	
Assay office	460,787 86	
On account of interest accounts, viz.: In coin	10,804,576 03—	$44,708,139 74
Total		$123,446,471 16
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$39,705,088 94	
Post-office drafts	235,465 37	
Disbursing accounts	7,829,178 82	
Assay Office	374,207 35	
Interest Accounts, viz.: In coin	6,957,455 49—	55,092,365 07
Balance		$68,354,106 09
Balance to Cr. Treasurer United States	$52,310,045 74	
Disbursing accounts	14,433,842 61	
Assay Office	1,555,899 24	
Interest Accounts, viz.: In coin	54,318 50—	68,354,106 09
Receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1872		7,747,001 15
Receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1871		9,952,947 02
Receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1872—Decrease		2,205,945 87

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1872:

Deposits of Gold:—		
Foreign Coins	$12,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	27,000 00	
United States Bullion	711,000 00—	$750,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:—		
Foreign Coins	$4,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	14,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	7,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Redeposits)	35,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	35,000 00	
United States Bullion, Nebraska	61,000 00	
United States Bullion, Colorado	34,000 00	
United States Bullion, Montana	34,000 00	
United States Bullion, Utah	56,000 00	
United States Bullion, Nevada	110,000 00—	$390,000 00
Total deposits		1,140,000 00
Amount payable in Bars		800,000 00
Amount payable in Coins		340,000 00
Gold Bars stamped	$910,660 22	
Silver Bars stamped	208,466 55—	$1,119,126 77
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, Gold	$272,345 63	
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, Silver	251,722 26—	$524,067 8

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, were as follows:

By the steamer Baltic, for Liverpool—1,446 bbls. Apples, 1,604 bales Cotton, 14 bales Hammocks, 1,245 boxes Bacon, 40 bbls. Tongues, 2,993 boxes Cheese, 36,787 bushels Wheat, 144 bbls. Pork, 50 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer Europa, for Glasgow—54 cases Tobacco, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 25 hhds. Tallow, 72 boxes Clocks, 70 boxes Bacon, 190 bbls. Pork, 2,325 bbls. Apples, 5 bbls. Tongues, 30 casks Whisky, 3 cases Orcans, 5 cases Can Goods.

By the steamer Alexandria, for Glasgow—321 bags Oil-cake, 120 pkgs. Wooden-ware, 26,795 bushels Wheat, 415 tcs. Beef, 20 boxes Bacon, 518 bbls. Apples, 111 cases Cabinet-ware, 135 tcs. Beef, 50 bbls. Pork, 18 casks Sperm-oil, 2,400 Staves, 109 bbls. Peas, 16,000 bushels Corn, 100 cases Brandy, 110 casks Wine, 10 casks Gin, 26 bbls. Whisky.

By the bark Gustaf Adolf, for Cork and orders—19,897 bushels Corn.

By the bark Raffaelle, for Gibraltar and orders—2,485 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Ville de Paris, for Havre—100 tcs. Lard, 23 pkgs. Fish, 2 cases Shells, 7 pkgs. Ham, 40 cases Sewing Machines, 1,365 boxes Bacon, 10 bbls. Whalebone, 4 cases Ribbons, 7 cases Rubber, 71 bales Cotton, 5 bbls. Oysters.

By the bark J. C. Lamb, for Cork and orders—25,458 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Belle Walter, for Rotterdam—2,551 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Gurhelda, for Antwerp, 100 hhds. Tallow, 650 boxes Bacon, 180 bags Coffee, 28,080 Staves, 3 casks Sperm-oil, 3,400 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer Hansa, for Bremen, 78 bbls. Apples, 519 seroons Tobacco, 43 cases Tobacco, 173 hhds. Tobacco, 129 bales Tobacco, 6 pkgs. Condensed Milk, 35 cases Can Goods, 320 bbls. Beef, 536 boxes Bacon, 960 bales Cotton, 660 pkgs. Starch, 30 hhds. Tallow, 157 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 46 Cases Cedar-wood, 11 tcs. Casings, 20 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Die Heimath, for Rotterdam—2,204 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Excelsior, for Cadiz—1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 2 tcs. Hams, 10 tcs. Lard, 170,520 Staves.

By the bark Fama, for Cork and orders—21,195 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Daniel Draper, for Gibraltar and orders—1,053 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the ship Winnifred—318,732 gallons Refined Petroleum.

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,023,612.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BANKING-HOUSE OF

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 30—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 88¾. Erie Railway Shares, 42¾.

1¼ P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 93¾. Erie Railway shares, 42.

PARIS, Nov. 30—A. M.—Rentes opened at 52f. 87c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1¼ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Provisions—Pork, 56s. ⅌ bbl. for new Prime Mess.

Tide-Water Receipts.

The Albany *Argus*, of Monday, gives the subjoined statement of the quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley left at tide-water during the third week in November, in the years 1871 and 1872:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1871....	15,700	918,000	652,500	235,600
1872....	13,000	1,036,000	1,285,800	749,000
	Dec. 2,700	Inc. 118,000	Inc. 633,300	Inc. 513,400

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of the navigation to the 22d inst., inclusive, during the years 1871 and 1872, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1871....	258,000	19,952,200	19,124,700	3,002,700
1872....	121,200	10,134,900	27,831,300	3,729,000
	Dec. 136,800	Dec. 9,817,300	Inc. 8,706,600	Inc. 717,300

The receipts of new barley, so far this season, are 3,309,500 bushels, against 2,962,300 bushels in 1871. By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 2,100,260 barrels flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of November in the years indicated:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Canal opened....	May 10.	April 24.	May 13.
Flour, bbls.........	463,700	258,000	121,200
Wheat, bushels....	15,945,200	19,952,200	10,134,900
Corn, bushels.....	4,763,800	19,124,700	27,831,300
Barley, bushels....	3,206,000	3,002,700	3,729,000
Oats, bushels......	5,963,900	5,518,800	5,408,100
Rye, bushels......	587,600	941,100	385,100
Malt, bushels......	673,900	868,200	863,160
Feed, lbs.........	11,849,800	6,674,990	7,640,300

Carl Vogt's Discharge and Rearrest.

Carl Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer and thief, was yesterday discharged from criminal arrest by Judge Fancher. The prisoner, with whose case the public is already quite familiar, was held on the charge of larceny, but being imprisoned since April last without a trial, and the District-Attorney being unable to state when the necessary witnesses would be brought here from Belgium to prove the charge, or if they would come at all, the Court held that the prisoner could not be longer detained.

Immediately after the prisoner's discharge from criminal arrest, he was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff in a civil suit brought by the heirs of the dead man to recover the value of the stolen property, and was forthwith conveyed to Ludlow-street Jail, in default of $30,000 bail.

Mr. William F. Kintzing appeared for the prisoner; Algernon S. Sullivan for the people.

More Charges Against Jay Gould.

Some extraordinary developments may be looked for during the ensuing week in connection with Jay Gould's alleged delinquencies. The counsel for the Erie Railroad Company are now busily engaged preparing the necessary papers for bringing several new charges of fraud against Jay Gould, involving sums amounting in the aggregate to several millions. The charges in the new complaints are altogether distinct from those contained in the original complaint, and counsel are confident that they can be fully substantiated by figures taken from Jay Gould's own books, obtained from Smith's office, and now in possession of the Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.

HENRY MAILLARD,

CONFECTIONER,

Of Nos. 619 and 621 Broadway,

Has the honor to announce to his customers and the public in general, that he will open an up-town branch establishment on or about Dec. 15, 1872, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, adjoining the ladies' entrance, Madison-square, where he will exhibit an elegant stock of bonbonnières and fancy boxes suitable for holiday presents,

SPECIALTIES.

New bonbons, fancy chocolates and Parisian pastry.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,

PARLOR SUITES,

CHAMBER SUITES,

DINING-ROOM SUITES,

MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTRESSES & BEDDING,

at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

Payments by Installments, if Desired.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON AND LINSEED OIL MILL FOR SALE—In first-class running order, with 200 feet water-front; refinery and cold presses attached, making best oils and cakes known in the market; has established first-class connections with domestic and foreign markets.

Or, arrangements can be made with one or more active partners, who command a reasonable amount of capital, to carry on the business on a larger scale. Address J. M. KOEHLER, No. 133 Maiden-lane.

ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MEN WANTED to solicit Life Insurance in New-York and vicinity. Also, a German, competent to organize a German department. Address Box No. 6,790 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,000 to $5,000, in a wholesale and retail drug business in New-York City. Address DRUGGIST, New-York Post-office.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,

METALS,

No. 292 PEARL-STREET,

Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 56 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE FIRM OF EVANS, WHARTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WM. F. WHARTON retiring.

The remaining partners will continue the business under the name of CADWALADER, EVANS & CO.

Nov. 30, 1872.

DRY GOODS.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

No. 900 Broadway,

Corner of 21st-st.,

Will offer on Monday, 2d December,

AT POPULAR PRICES,

Rich Imported SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, VELVET CLOAKS, CLOTH CLOAKS and EMBROIDERED CAMELS-HAIR POLONAISE FURS, and FUR TRIMMINGS of every description.

LINGERIE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING imported and their own make, the best and cheapest in the City.

SPECIAL.

100 RICH PARIS VELVET CLOAKS, from $70 to $100, worth double.

Misses' Suits from $10 to $20.

A special lot very cheap.

BONNET & BELLON'S BEST BLACK SILKS on consignment at much less than market prices.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

No. 900 Broadway.

Bradbury Bros.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

CLOAKS, SUITS, AND TALMAS.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

387 Sixth Avenue 387	SIXTH-AVENUE and TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.	110 West Twenty third st. 110

Will continue this week their Great CLEARING SALE in EVERY DEPARTMENT, preparatory to opening a Magnificent Selection of Goods suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1872.

We direct special attention to the continued inducements we are offering in Trimming and Cloak Velvets, Satins, Plushes, Velveteens, Trimming Silks, &c.

COLORED SILK TRIMMING VELVET,

In the newest and popular colors, at $2, $2 50, $3, upward.

Black Silk Velvet, from $1 45 upward.

The largest selection of Shades in the City.

Elegant Satins for every wear, $1 19; all colors.

A full line of black and colored Trimming Silks.

Black and colored all-silk Turquoise, all qualities, reduced prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.

We have marked down our entire stock of Ladies' and Misses' Hats in felt, plush, and velvet, to cost.

OSTRICH TIPS,

WILLOW PLUMES,

POMPONS,

AIGRETTES,

FANCY FEATHERS, AND BANDS,

at a reduction of thirty per cent. from former prices.

Finest French Flowers, a very chaste selection for evening wear, very cheap.

Gros-grain and watered Bonnet Ribbons, in every conceivable shape and width.

Sash Ribbons, Scarfs, and Ties.

Superb soft Silk Windsor Ties, choicest shades, 48c.

Finest French Brocaded Scarfs, reduced to 61c.

Silk Handkerchiefs and Ties, very cheap.

We beg to call the attention of customers to our very large and attractive assortment of

SWISS AND ORGANDIE DRESSES,

Over-skirts, Polonaises, Waists, &c., for balls, parties, and evening occasions, our own design and manufacture, at $3 75, $4 50, $5 75, up to $15, which we are confident cannot be excelled in the City.

Special attention paid to all orders.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of white and colored Tarletanes, from 24c. and up.

Swisses and Organdies, in all grades.

We are constantly manufacturing and adding new styles of

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS

to our already large assortment of

CASHMERE,

EMPRESS CLOTH,

PLAIDS,

FLANNELS,

SATIN,

and FANCY REPS,

Trimmed very attractively with Satin and Velvet, at $4 75, $5 25, $6 50, up to $35.

We are daily adding new and exquisite designs in BERLIN WORSTED EMBROIDERIES to our already very attractive stock of Rugs, Cushions, Slippers, Ottomans, Stripes, Carriage Robes, &c., at very low prices.

In our

LACE DEPARTMENT

we are offering a splendid assortment of real Guipure Laces, real Thread Laces, black and colored Yak Laces, French and Spanish Blonde Laces, Point and Point Appliqué Laces, at a reduction of fully 15 per cent.

Choice line of Spanish, Brussels and dotted Nets for veils.

Neck Ruffings, the largest selection in the City.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Passementerie Gimps, Black and Colored Fringes, at greatly below the cost of importation.

Fur Trimming Ornaments, &c., in endless variety, greatly below the cost of importing them.

LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO UNDER-WEAR,

Complete lines of Under-wear, in all sizes, styles and shapes, from the lowest to the finest lambs' wool imported. } REAL BARGAINS.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, most popular makes, for street and evening wear, in 2, 3, 4, and 6 buttons.

Two button Kid Gloves at 85 cents and $1.

Three button Kid Gloves at $1 15.

Guarantee every pair.

Cashmere and Cloth Gloves for ladies and misses, 1, 2, and 3 buttons, in all colors and sizes, very cheap.

STERN BROS.

Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

No. 387 Sixth-avenue.

No. 110 West Twenty-third-street.

Bradbury Bros.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

Are offering

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

COMFORTERS, QUILTS, &c.,

at the SAME PRICES as before THE ADVANCE of twenty-five per cent.

AT

MEARES

Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

In addition to our present very large and attractive assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

We will open to-morrow, MONDAY, Dec. 2, a very large and handsome collection of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

adapted to the present season, and calculated to suit the taste of all ages and fancies.

We will open

Glove-boxes,	Ring Games,	Dolls'
Work-boxes,	Chinese Games,	Silk Dresses,
Hdkf.-boxes,	Puzzles,	French Dolls,
Writing-desks,	Guns, Swords,	Real Hair,
Portfolios,	Military Out-fits,	Kitchen
Lava-ware,	Grocery-stores,	Furniture,
Odor Caskets,	Warehouses,	Tea Sets,
Card Receivers,	Drums,	Ranges and
Work-baskets,	Horses, Wagons,	Stoves,
Dressing-cases,	Dog-carts,	Building
Bohemian	Express Wagons,	Blocks,
Glassware,	Whips,	Paint-boxes,
Toilet Sets,	Santa Claus,	Parlor
Ink-stands,	Dolls of	Furniture,
Portmonnaies,	Every kind,	Dolls' Wagons
Games,	Rag Dolls,	and Bedsteads.
Nine-pins,	Worsted Dolls,	

RICHARD MEARES, corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.

Bradbury Bros.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

FURS AND SHAWLS

AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

SEE HERE!

THIS INTERESTS YOU!

WELSH & AMERMAN

WILL SELL

THIS WEEK

A LARGE LOT OF

Comfortables at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50.

These goods are filled with white cotton, and of our own make; they are very cheap.

BLANKETS!

Lot of Gray Blankets, $1, $1 50 each.

Wool White Blankets, $3, $4, $5 a pair.

We will close out our stock of Blankets at cost. Now is the time for cheap Blankets.

Large lot of Skirts, Muslins, Table Linens, Towels, &c., cheap.

CLOSING OUT

Our entire stock of Dress Goods far below cost.

Come and see our cheap Comfortables.

Don't forget our cheap Blankets.

No. 231 8th av., just below 22d st.

Bradbury Bros.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

are offering DRESS GOODS, purchased at recent peremptory auction sales, at prices unapproachable by any importer in this City.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

BROADWAY, COR. 19TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

WILL OFFER FOR

THE HOLIDAY SEASON,

Pompadour Silks,

Brocade and Plain Cashmere Sicilienne,

Evening Silks,

Irish Poplins,

Reception Costumes,

Cloaking Velvets,

Cloaks and Rich Furs,

India Camel's Hair Shawls,

Cashmere and Wool Shawls,

Rich Laces,

Wedding Trosseaux,

Paris Embroideries,

Initial, Hemmed, and Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, in Fancy Boxes,

French and English Dress Goods,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Merino and Flannel Under-wear,

Perforated Buckskin Under-wear,

English and French Cardigan Jackets,

Dressing Robes and Smoking Jackets,

Neck-Wear of every description,

Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.

"Chosson's" Kid Gloves, 1 to 10 Buttons,

Gants de Swede, 2 to 4 Buttons.

Castor and Dog-Skin Gloves, 1, 2 and 3 Buttons,

Umbrellas and Chatelaines,

Hosiery of every description,

Seal and other Winter Gloves,

Fancy Glove-Boxes,

Lace-Bordered Table-Cloths,

Table-Cloths and Napkins to match,

Embroidered, Braided, and Ruffled Pillow-Shams, and Sheets to match.

Fringed Lunch-Cloths,

Applique, Nottingham, and other Lace Tidies.

TOGETHER WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Blankets,

Plain & Fancy Flannels,

Marseilles Quilts, &c.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., are now offering a large assortment of

5-Frame English Body Brussels, at $1 75 and $1 85 per yard, in desirable styles,

Royal Wilton, at $2 50 and $2 75 per yard, in choice colorings.

ALSO,

Aubusson, Axminster, and Persian Carpets, in one Piece, to Suit Rooms of all Sizes.

Upholstery Department.

Have now open a fine selection of

Furniture and Curtain Materials,

In Satin Damasks, Satins,

Figured Poplins, Cachemires,

Oriental Tapestries, Lampas,

Plain and Figured Terries,

And Broche Satins.

French and Swiss Lace, Guipure and Nottingham Curtains, Vestibule Laces, &c.,

in all the latest NOVELTIES of the season.

ALSO,

MIRRORS, CORNICES AND SHADES,

MADE AND PROMPTLY PUT UP

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in RICH PARIS PATTERN CLOAKS, COSTUMES, DINNER DRESSES, AND OPERA CLOAKS at much less than cost of importation.

500 BERLIN COSTUMES of latest fashions at from $15 to $60, consigned to us and must be sold. They are surprisingly cheap.

500 CHILDREN'S CLOAKS at from $5 to $25, the largest and best assortment in the City of these goods.

FURS for ladies and children at such prices as cannot be found in regular fur stores.

REAL SEAL and other FUR CLOAKS.

Fur Trimming of all kinds by the yard.

Finest Alaska Sable Muffs at $10.

Black Alaska Sets, (Muff and Boa,) at $7.

500 Ladies' Brown Boas at $2.

500 Children's Sets, (Muff and Boa,) at $1 75.

HOSIERY SELLING

OFF at much less than cost, as this department will be discontinued.

ALSO NOVELTIES IN

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.

BEST PARIS CORSETS and BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES.

Navy Blue, English Waterproof, and other

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.

MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK SILKS of the best makers and at very reasonable prices.

Received by last steamer an invoice of double width WHITE STRIPED GRENADINES. Also, embroidered ROSES and BRANCHES for EVENING WEAR, very new and not to be found elsewhere.

Dress-making of every description.

WILSON & GREIG,

771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.

AT

C. W. FRENCH'S,

NO. 569 BROADWAY.

Just received,

all new and

elegant

styles of Paris and

GENEVA JEWELRY,

for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Also,

FINE UMBRELLAS,

HOSIERY,

UNDERCLOTHING, &c.,

direct from

London.

C. W. FRENCH,

IMPORTER OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND FINE FRENCH JEWELRY,

No. 569 Broadway, Prince-street corner.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN CARPETS.

AT THE POPULAR CARPET-STORE,

NO. 123 BOWERY,

Near Grand-st.

The stock comprises all the new designs and patterns, and of the best kinds, and will be offered at

GREAT BARGAINS.

10,000 yards of Remnants of Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets at half price.

Also Remnants of Oil-cloths.

Ingrain Carpets from 50c. to $1 per yard.

English Tapestry Brussels from $1 to $1 25 per yard.

OIL-CLOTHS SOLD AT

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARPETING.

500 pieces ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPET, $1 20 to $1 30.

1,000 pieces THREE-PLY CARPET and Extra Superfine, $1 to $1 50.

1,000 pieces, all wool, INGRAIN, 50c. to $1.

1,000 pieces OIL CLOTHS, all widths. 35c. to 50c.

The entire wholesale stock offered for cash, in quantities to suit purchasers.

J. W. DIMICK,

Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st., just east of Broadway.

Bradbury Bros.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

Offer

PARIS KID GLOVES,

in every Shade and Size, with Two Buttons,

at $1 per Pair.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

LORD & TAYLOR will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 2, new lines of DRESS GOODS and very choice selections of FANCY GOODS, selected especially for the Holiday Season, consisting in part of Rich Costumes, Evening, Ball, and Reception Dresses, and handsome presents in Sealskin Sacques, Rich Cloaks, and India Shawls. Also, a fine line of LACE GOODS, in which suitable holiday gifts may be found. Dress Goods and Dress Patterns, in all the fashionable shades, at low prices. Also, FUR SETS, in Sealskin, Sable, Mink, Ermine, Astrakhan, Squirrel, &c., &c.

An elegant assortment of Fancy Articles, Toilet Sets, Glove-boxes, Handkerchief-boxes, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Satchels, and holiday gifts of every description. Gent's Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets and Caps, Scarfs, Ties, Umbrellas, Gloves, and other articles for gentlemen suitable for the Holidays, to which the attention of ladies is invited. Also, the Trefousse, Despres and Dent Gloves, in assorted shades, put up in quantities to suit the purchaser.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and Twentieth-st.

Grand-st. and Chrystie.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

anno

their friends, patrons,

MONDAY,

and

TUESDAY,

they will

GRAND

TOYS,

Holiday

The establishment will be

whole

with

TOYS AND

imported

R. H. MACY

for

HOLIDAY

Upon MONDAY and

the entire

will

BRILLIANTLY

and remain open for the

until half-past

To parties purchasing holiday

Fairs, &c., a discount

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

unce to

and the public that on

DEC. 2,

DEC. 3,

hold a

EXPOSITION

of

DOLLS,

Fancy Goods.

decorated throughout its

extent

HOLIDAY WARES.

exclusively by

& CO.,

their

TRADE

TUESDAY EVENINGS

Premises

be

ILLUMINATED,

reception of visitors

nine P. M.

goods for Sabbath-schools,

will be made.

GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

F

O

R. H. MACY & CO.,

Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue,

NEW-YORK CITY.

EHRICH'S

OF

TEMPLE | FASHION.

EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEAR 24TH-ST.

Will open on MONDAY an immense stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

and TOYS,

at extraordinary low prices.

Our Holiday Goods have all been imported by us direct, and we will retail them at wholesale prices.

The trade supplied.

Parties buying for fairs, charitable institutions and Sunday Schools will be supplied at trade prices.

TOYS

of every description, from 1c. to $10 each.

Special bargains in fine rosewood Writing Desks, Work and Jewel Boxes, inlaid with pearl and German silver; all our own direct importation.

We cordially invite all to call and inspect our stock. No one urged to buy.

All Goods on exhibition.

Goods all marked in plain figures.

GREAT REDUCTION

in all our Departments, to make room for our immense assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

in Black Silk Bonnet, Trimming and Cloak Velvets, Velveteens, Satins, Turquoise Silks, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Black Silk Velvets, reduced from $2 to $1 75.

Black Silk Velvets, reduced from $2 40 to $2 15.

CLOAK VELVETS,

of the celebrated "Guinet" manufacture, at fully 35 per cent. less than at any other house in the City.

REAL GUIPURE AND THREAD LACES

reduced almost to cost of importation.

EHRICH'S	287 8TH AVENUE	Great reduction in prices of Silk Gimps, Loops, Fringes, Passementerie Trimmings, Buttons, Ornaments, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Muslin and Merino Under-wear, Gent's and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, Linen, Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.	289 8TH AVENUE	EHRICH'S

Over 1,000 superbly trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, reduced to cost of manufacture. We would call special attention to our elegant and commodious Millinery Show Rooms on second floor.

FINE FURS. FINE FURS.

Our Fur Department is receiving special attention, and we guarantee to sell first-class Furs at less than any house in the trade.

Children's patent white Coney Sets, muff and boa, at $1 75. We solicit an inspection.

SHAWLS.

CLOAKS. SACQUES.

We have on exhibition a very large and choice assortment of Ottomans, Cashmere striped, Broche and Paisley Shawls, elegant Sacques and Cloaks of every description, all at extraordinary inducements.

Ladies' heavy double Blanket Shawls at $2 75, worth $4 50.

Ladies will do well to call at our elegant establishment before making their purchases. Our stock is very varied, and the quality of our goods will satisfy the most fastidious.

Our prices speak for themselves.

Samples sent free by mail on application.

Any information will be furnished with pleasure.

Send for our Fall price-list to

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

287 and 289 Eighth-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

OPENING.—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. Full lines of IMPORTED STYLES just received; will be ON VIEW THURSDAY, Dec. 5. PATTERNS OF THEM READY. COME EARLY IN THE DAY.

Bradbury Bros.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

Keep the same description of goods as first-class Broadway houses, BUT LOWER RENT ENABLES THEM TO SELL AT LOWER PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

WE WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, DEC. 2,

in our

SILK DEPARTMENT,

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF NEUTRAL SHADES, FROM $2 25 UPWARD.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF EVENING COLORS, AT $2 25 AND $2 75, THE SAME SHADES AS OUR FINEST GOODS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO OUR SPLENDIDLY ASSORTED STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, AS WE WILL OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS THE MOST APPROVED MAKES AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MACOR'S EXTRA SATIN FINISH, 25-inch, $2.

BONNET'S GROS GRAIN, $2 25.

GUINET DRAP DE FRANCE, $1 50, $1 75, $2.

GOURD CACHEMIRE, $2, $2 25.

PONCET, $2 50 AND UP.

BELLON, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

WE WILL OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

COMPRISING THE MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS AND CHOICEST COLORINGS, AT NEARLY ONE-HALF LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

ALSO,

A MAGNICENT STOCK OF PARIS BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, EQUALLY LOW.

ALL WOOL OTTOMAN, CARRIAGE, AND WARM BLANKET SHAWLS, AT EATRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER IN THEIR

SUIT DEPARTMENT,

SERGE, SATEEN, CASHMERE, AND SILK WALKING SUITS, AT REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE OUT THE FALL STOCK.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

CLOTH CLOAKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE INVOICE OF FRENCH CHEMISES AND DRAWERS, JUST RECEIVED.

LADIES' TRAILED SKIRT, RUFFLED, $2, reduced from $4.

LADIES' RUFFLED WALKING SKIRTS, $1 50, reduced from $2 50.

LADIES' FRENCH CORSETS, from $75 cts. Warranted best shapes.

INFANTS' WARDROBES IN STOCK, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

WALKING SUITS, DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

OFFER IN THEIR

FUR DEPARTMENT,

SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS, AND BOAS.

ASTRACHAN CLOAKS, FROM $20 TO $31.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER FOX SETS AND TRIMMINGS.

RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, LYNX, AND ALASKA SABLE SETS, AT LOW PRICES.

TRIMMING FURS CUT ANY WIDTH, IN ALASKA, SABLE, BLACK, CONEY, SEALSKIN, MINK, ASTRACHAN, SWANS' DOWN, WHITE CONEY, &c., &c.

CHILDREN'S WHITE CONEY CLOAKS, AND FURS OF ALL KINDS.

Bradbury Bros.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

Ask a comparison of their

BLACK AND COLORED

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, &c.

30-inch LYON SILK MANTILLA VELVET,

At $5 per yard; best quality, $8 50.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA
AND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE FORTIETH PARALLEL FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 152 miles; through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at termini with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West Road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 30,000 acres of Farming lands.

The Company is building this road with cash furnished by the shareholders, aided by liberal donations along the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, completing the Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder of the line in season to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION;) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 2, proximo, and reopened Jan. 2, 1873.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 28 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

MONTANA BONDS.

Interest due Dec. 1, 1872, on the Bonds of the Territory of Montana, not called, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1872.

AN ELECTION OF THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, proximo, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES YERANCE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas-light Company, of the City of New-York, due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Dec. 1 on the eight per cent. first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date by GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

TENNESSEE COAL AND RAILROAD CO.'S COUPONS, due Dec. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the office of the New-York Bond Deposit Company, No. 108 Broadway.

R. M. C. GRAHAM, President.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:38, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows. (Leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SHIPPING.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LAUNDRIES.

BRANCH NEW-YORK LAUNDRY.—Collars and cuffs a specialty. Gentlemen desiring to have their linens done up in the best manner possible can be accommodated at Branch New-York Laundry, No. 148 East 50th st. Orders received at No. 5 West 11th-st., and No. 308 West 23d-st.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.
Office, No. 151 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
CASH ASSETS	$270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. B. APPLETON,	CH. G. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	JAMES LAWSON,
H. W. BELCHER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,	A. E. MASTERS,
JOHN BRYAN,	ANDREW MOUNT,
T. B. CODDINGTON,	JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	GEO. L. NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY,	F. PAYSON,
DAVID DOWS,	G. W. POILLON,
DENNING DUER,	WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
W. H. FOGG,	R. W. RODMAN,
FREDERICK GANS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. E. GETTY,	MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIHON,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
PRESTON H. HODGES,	E. B. STRANGE,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. B. KITCHING,	WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON
LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital	$150,000
Assets	240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

No. 16 East 10th-st., for the Winter or year.
No. 29 West 9th-st., $300 per month.
No. 221 East 11th-st., $225 per month.
No. 128 West 14th-st., 75 feet front, $1,000 per month.
No. 45 West 17th-st., admirably arranged for a family of adults.
No. 215 West 23d-st., $350 per month.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

A COUNTRY HOME FOR THE WINTER, in Westchester County.—A comfortable house, with all conveniences; only one mile from Tremont Station; fully furnished; will be rented at $100 per month.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A.—FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—Gramercy Park, 21st-st., desirable 22-foot house. 32d and 35th sts. Murray Hill; medium-sized houses. Rents reasonable.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—FOUR-story 23-foot house; and 29th-st., near 5th-av., four-story 20-foot house; both in good order; rents reasonable. Also others, unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE dwelling house, No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner of 20th-st.; also a three-story high-stoop house in 27th-st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., of

PETER A. H. JACKSON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN,
FOR CASH OR IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To Lumber Merchants or Lumber Manufacturers.—A large circular saw and lath mills, and lathe attached, for a large manufacturing business, together with a handsome cottage, with large garden, with eight and a half acres of land, and upon the same, with a fine variety of fruits and flowers. Also, upon said premises are a blacksmith's-shop, a large barn, ice-house, all in good repair, and the same being eligibly situated about 148 miles from Jersey City, on or near the New-York and Erie Railroad, about one mile from the enterprising village of Douglas, N. Y.; said mill is located upon an inexhaustible stream, called the Basket Creek. Also, 600 acres of heavy growing timber, consisting of ash, maple, cherry, beach, birch, bass and hemlock. Also, the owner has a contract for several millions feet of timber at a low figure, whereby a handsome profit can be realized. For particulars, inquire of MARVIN J. MERCHANT, Esq., at his rooms, No. 3, No. 7 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY AT Greenwich, Conn., within ten minutes of the railroad station; handsome new dwelling-house, 50x36, stable, &c., with ten acres of land; improvements have been made in best manner for owner's own occupancy; situation elevated and attractive, commanding fine views of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; near to churches, schools, post-office, and stores. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

AT WEST ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—Cottage containing twelve rooms, fine piazzas, furnace pipes, marble mantels; land 100 feet front by 200 feet; price, $5,800. J. H. B., No. 38 Murray-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 49th and 79th sts. will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Penn., Nov. 23, 1872.

TO COACH AND WAGON MANUFACTURERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., Saturday, Nov. 30, 1872, for the construction of a Hook and Ladder Truck for the Allegheny Fire Department. Bidders will submit description of their Trucks and where they are in use, the said Truck to be drawn by horses.

JAMES BROWN, Controller.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Day and Evening classes: all dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE FARM,
AT SIX MILE RUN, N. J.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

The subscribers, executors of M. H. Williams, deceased, will sell at auction, without reserve, on the premises,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 2,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

the very valuable farm of 201 acres, opposite residence of Geo. C. Cushman, on Princeton Turnpike, near Six Mile Run, N. J.

Dwelling-house, several acres of wood, land adapted to grass, seventy-five tons of hay cut in a season, three miles from Voorhees station, five miles from New-Brunswick.

CAROLINE M. WILLIAMS,
JOHN L. BLAKE.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 23, 1872.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, stable, and lots on 19th and 20th sts., opposite Gramercy Park.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 20TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop Nova Scotia-stone-front house and lot, on the southerly side of 20th-st., opposite Gramercy Park, and known as No. 26; also, the brick stable and lot on the north side of 19th-st., directly in the rear of the 20th-st. property. The house is 30 feet front by about 103 feet deep, and contains modern improvements. The lot on 19th-st. is 33 feet front. The above property is sold with certain privileges in Gramercy Park in connection with adjacent owners. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF SIXTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH-AV. AND 39TH-ST., NEAR THE NEW MANHATTAN MARKET.

ADRIAN H MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No 111 Broadway, by order of A. W. Nicoll, Esq., trustee:

ELEVENTH-AVENUE—Four lots on east side of 11th-av., commencing on south-east corner of 39th-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Twelve lots on south side of 39th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 11th-av.

Maps &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

SALE IN FORECLOSURE.—BOULEvard and 77th-st.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 3d day of December, 1872, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, I will sell at public auction, through B. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, that lot of land lying on the easterly side of the Boulevard, distant 26 feet 4¾ inches southerly from the southerly side of 77th-st. Also, those three lots of land on the southerly side of 77th-st., distant 160 feet 4 inches easterly from the easterly side of the Boulevard. The lots will be sold separately, without reserve or adjournment. Maps can be seen at the office of Messrs. Ward & Jones & Whitehead, attorneys, No. 61 Wall-st.

J. MONHEIMER, Mortgagee.

WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
Will sell, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the MOST valuable Central Park CORNER lot,

5th-av., S. E. Cor. 90th-st.,

25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, directly in front of the entrance to the Grand East-side drive; bridle-path and road for pedestrians, 109 feet above tide-water; the highest point on the avenue. Terms easy. Maps at No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee,) the valuable store and tenement property north-east corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR A FIRST-class house five Central Park lots, elegantly located, between 8th-av. and the Boulevard. Address T. L. Box A., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE—THE large first-class buildings, just completed, Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., with a frontage of 110 feet; only three minutes' walk from City Hall or new Post-office, and in the vicinity of several large printing establishments; buildings well adapted for stores or manufacturing purposes requiring an abundance of light, especially so for printers desirous of a good cutting light; steam engines and boilers may be placed in the rear, or power may be obtained from adjoining premises; a person in attendance to show the buildings. Address or apply to

OCKERSHAUSEN BROS.,
No. 380 South-st.

FOR SALE.—WEST 51ST-ST., VERY NEAR 5th-av., a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 22x55x100.3; hard-wood finish, well built, in good order; Columbia College lease; ground rent, $396 per year; price only $35,000.

OGDEN & CLARK,
LATE WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, UNFURNISHed, on 5th-av., near 48th-st., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 22.6x76x100, hard-wood finish, in complete order, and very desirable. Possession at once. Rent, $6,000; price, $110,000.

OGDEN & CLARK,
(LATE WARD & OGDEN,)
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, 25x50, lot half the block, on West 22d-st.; frescoed all over, and in perfect condition; will be sold cheap and on easy terms, if applied for at once; possession now or May, 1873. Permits and full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement rooms G and H.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—29TH-ST., double house, 45x60, and 75x100 feet; adjoining Broadway, 30th-st. house 25x60, lot 100 feet; near Broadway, 27th-st. full-size house and lot; terms and prices very reasonable.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, full-size house, $55,000. Madison-av., near 58th-st., small modern four-story stone corner-house, $35,000; adjoining corner, only $24,000. Madison-av., near 34th-st., an overly-elegant extra-size mansion. Terms reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.—42D-ST., ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—23 foot house for $47,500; 44th-st., near 5th-av., 17 foot house for $32,000, and 45th-st., near 5th-av., 20 foot house for $36,000.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.—48TH, 49TH, 53D, 56TH, 57TH, and 62d streets, just out of 5th-av.—New modern four-story high stoop stone dwellings. Each full size, and ranging in price from $60,000 to $90,000.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

C. 34TH-ST., AND 30TH-ST., JUST out of 5th-av., two four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses. 34th-st. house is 25x65, lot 200 feet, with stable on 35th-st., and 30th-st. house is 22x60 feet. Prices reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—CORNER HOUSE, NEAR 48th-st., 25x65x100; also, full-size house adjoining corner; also, on 5th-av., near 47th-st., 20-foot desirable stone house. Above are Columbia leaseholds; prices reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

DYCKMAN ESTATE.—AN ENTIRE block; also, several smaller plots on Broadway, Seaman, Ninth and Tenth avs; Dyckman, 204, 205, and other streets by

H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar-st.

LOTS ON 58TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., for sale low; do. on 5th-av., corner 91st-st.; do. on 8th-av., corner 102d-st.; do. on Grand Boulevard at 72d and 102d sts. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.—36TH-ST., JUST OUT OF 5TH-AV., A very desirable medium-size four-story high-stoop dwelling; ditto on 35th and 39th-sts., just out of Park-av. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A four-story high-stoop new hard-wood-finished beautifully-arranged dwelling, 25 by 65 by 100, for $60,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

PARK-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.—A FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 24x60 feet, for sale for only $50,000. Immediate possession.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

B. 5TH-AV., EXTRA WIDE CORNER house near 48th-st., for sale low; also 5th-av., near 46th-st., superb modern house, 18.5x65 for only $75,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—CENTRAL PARK, 62D AND 84th sts.—Two very desirable 22-foot houses; also, No. 208 West 59th-st., on Central Park, house 25x70, and extension additional of 30 feet, cheap. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

A.—41ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOUR-story high-stoop stone house in fee, 22x60x100, for sale at only $46,500. Terms easy. Possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and 226 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—No. 153 Columbia-st., three-story high-basement house; very convenient residence for a party doing business in New-York; only $18,000; to close an estate. Apply or address R. C. READ, Executor, No. 128 East 22d-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores, Nos. 477 and 479 Broome-st., each six stories and basement, with all the latest improvements; also, the house, No. 752 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to JACOB WEEKS, No. 313 Bowery.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF DISposing of lots on the Dyckman estate at a slight discount on market prices will find a cash purchaser by addressing H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, SIX years old, 15 hands high, sound and gentle; not afraid of steam; suitable for a doctor or private family; will be sold for want of use. To be seen in Summerville's livery-stable, No. 275 Spring-st.

HORSES CLIPPED FOR $10 BY WALKER & FOSTER, 39th-st., two doors west of Broadway. Dexter Horse Clipping-machine for sale. Price, $8; sent C. O. D.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap-robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, NEARLY SIXteen hands high; good for truck or carriage. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MISS H. OGDEN,
No. 5 East 31st-st. A parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also, one large room on fourth floor.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A large front room and bedroom, second floor, to a gentleman and wife; also, room for a single gentleman; unexceptionable references given and required. Parties appreciating comfort and refinement, at a reasonable price, may address MERIT, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 161 WEST 23D-ST.—A VERY ELEgant second floor, with bath-room, newly furnished, with or without private table; third floor, newly furnished house; extra size and elegantly frescoed; liberal table and highest references.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A FRONT HALL ROOM, AND LARGE room on second floor, to let with board; American family; gas and fire; terms $6 and $12. No. 698 Greenwich-st., near West 10th-st.

NO. 116 WAVERLEY-PLACE, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—To let, unfurnished, two desirable rooms on second floor, and two on third floor; rent low; best references required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Large well-furnished rooms, unexpectedly vacated, with every convenience; singly or en suite; with or without private table.

WE FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS OF desirable boarding-places, and direct boarders free. We solicit boarding-houses to patronize us.

GENUNG & CO., No. 66 Broadway.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—A PARTY going South will vacate a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; liberal tables and home comforts insured. References exchanged.

AT NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 16th-st., directly opposite Westminster Hotel, furnished rooms; second and third floor; first-class table; references exchanged.

WEST 31-ST.—ELEGANT AND FRESHLY furnished suite of rooms on parlor floor, including extensive bed and bath room, with or without private table. No. 36.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; brown-stone house No. 7 Morris-place, 42d-st., west of 10th-av.; also, room for gentleman; moderate.

PARTIES OF REFINEMENT WISHing an elegantly-furnished second floor, with first-class board, can find accommodations at No. 15 East 46th-st.; unquestionable references exchanged.

ONE SPLENDID SUITE OF APARTments, freshly decorated and furnished, to let at No. 18 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with first-class board; southern exposure; unexceptionable reference given and required. No. 117 East 34th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341, A LARGE ROOM, new and elegantly furnished, to let to gentlemen without board; house first class. Reference required.

NO. 60 EAST 49TH-ST.—A LARGE, cheerful room, on third floor, to let, with good board; also a back parlor. References exchanged.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED BEDROOM. Inquire at No. 363 6th-av., second floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH-ST.—A LARGE front room, also hall-rooms, to let, with board, to gentlemen; references given and required.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—A VERY PLEASant parlor and bedroom; third story, front; well furnished; $40 a week for a couple.

A COSY, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM to let, with board; references. Call at No. 328 West 20th-st.

TWO COMFORTABLE FURNISHED rooms, one single and one double, suitable for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 877 8th-av.

NO. 385 5TH-AV.—MISS BUSHNELL HAS delightful apartments, with private tables, to rent to families who are not yet located.

NO. 7 WEST 32D-ST.—FINE SUITES OF rooms for families or gentlemen, with or without private table.

NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 16TH-st., handsomely furnished rooms and first-class table; reference exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, one hall room; also a few table boarders taken; house and table first class.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR and other rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SOCIAL PRIvate family, by a single gentleman; a cheerful home, with pleasant surroundings, and cultivated and refined society. Address S. T., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 875 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their mental, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 33D-st., Broadway and 6th-av.; down-town, No. 62 Bowery.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Every day and evening.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 136 West 41; prepares for College.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLASSICAL and mathematical teacher, to take the place of a retiring principal on account of sickness. A rare opportunity is offered to a gentleman of ability, energy and ambition. A very small capital required. Address, with reference, experience, &c., PRINCIPAL, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 22, 1872, the stockholders of the Star Fire Insurance Company are required to pay the sum of $50 000 in cash, being twenty-five per cent on the capital stock, at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire, and in case of failure of any stockholder to pay said assessment at or before the time above named, his stock will be reduced twenty-five per cent. of its par value.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S
THIRD WEEK.
MUSEUM.
MENAGERIE.
CIRCUS.
IMMENSE AUDIENCES DAILY.
BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.
NOVELTIES WITHOUT NUMBER.
MAN WITH THE IRON JAWS.
FEMALE SAMPSON.
INFANT ATHLETE.
BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN SYLPH.
ACROBATS.
GYMNASTS,
EQUESTRIANS.
FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES.
GROUP MONSTER SEA LIONS.
ONE HUNDRED WILD BEASTS.
MADAGASCAR FAMILY ALBINOS.
DWARFS, GIANTS, NONDESCRIPTS.
BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LITTLE ADMIRAL DOT.
LIFE SIZE AUTOMATONS.
MARVELOUS MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

DAY AND EVENING.

Doors open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Hippodrome performance at 2 and 8.

General admission, including balcony seats, to Circus, 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents. Sofa seats in parquet, 25 cents extra. Cushioned arm-chairs (reserved,) 50 cents extra. Seats secured six days in advance.

AVOID THE CROWD BY ATTENDING DAY EXHIBITION.

NOTE.—Life of P. T. BARNUM, written by himself. 870 pages, illustrated, muslin gilt, reduced from $3 50 to $1 50. Supplied to his patrons only for $1. Less than cost.

STEINWAY HALL.
HENRY M. STANLEY.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY'S FIRST COURSE of EIGHT LECTURES will be given at Steinway Hall on the following dates: Dec. 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13.
MATINEES, Dec. 7 and 14.

The following subjects will be comprised in this series of lectures:

LIFE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.
THE HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.
TRIUMPHS OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE FABULOUS LAND.
MARCH OF THE HERALD EXPEDITION INTO THE LAND OF THE MOON.
THE BATTLE OF THE JUNGLES.
TRIBUTE TO THE KING OF UBBA.
LIVINGSTONE'S MISSIONARY AND SCIENTIFIC WORK.
THE CAVERNS OF THE TANGANIKA.
THE DISCOVERY OF LIVINGSTONE.
DR. LIVINGSTONE'S STORY.
MARCH TO NYASSA LAKE AND THE FAMOUS CAZEMBE.
THE TREASURES OF THE WONDERFUL LAND.
THE MYSTIC NILE AND ITS SOURCES.
&c., &c., &c.

Each lecture will be upon a different subject and interspersed with amusing anecdotes.

The sale of tickets for single lectures will commence Saturday, Nov. 30, at the box-office Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

General admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH.
ON THE TRUE METHOD OF LEARNING TO SPEAK FRENCH WITH FLUENCY,
by Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 8 P. M.
Subject,
THE UNITY OF FRENCH VERBS.
Concluding with
ORAL EXERCISE ON SOUNDS AND IDIOMS.

These lectures are given in English, and are free. Ladies especially invited.

TO MANAGERS AND STARS.

All parties wishing to negotiate for the production of the two great spectacular sensations, produced at the Grand Opera-house, viz.:

ROI CAROTTE
and
ROUND THE CLOCK,

Now drawing the most overwhelming audiences known for years, will please address, with dates open and proposition,

AUGUSTIN DALY,
Grand Opera-house.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES—NO. 3.—Steinway Hall, TO-MORROW NIGHT. The entertaining English author and lecturer,

EDMUND YATES,

Will deliver, for the first time in America, *The British Parliament*. Tickets 50 cents.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

This Museum and collection of Chinese, Japanese, and East India Goods will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock. Ladies are particularly invited to attend.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES desires a position, not menial, in some family; capable and willing to take entire charge of household; City or country; the highest references furnished. Address H. M., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Uptown *Times* Office.

COOK, &c.—AS COOK AND CARVER IN A restaurant or hotel, by a competent reliable man; thoroughly understands his business; is not afraid of work, and will study his employer's interest; can be highly recommended. Inquire for Frank, at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker solicits engagements in private families by the day; first-class City references. Address No. 589 3d-av.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant New-England woman would like a position as housekeeper or companion to an invalid; is well educated and refined; can give best references. Call on Monday, 2d inst., at No. 478 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, a situation as housekeeper or companion; references given; salary required, $16. Address Mrs. Sarah Palmer, No. 148 Spencer-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON as lady's maid and seamstress; is an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 172 Thompson-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FAMILIES' WASHING Done per Month.—A respectable colored woman solicits washing of a few ladies or gentlemen; reference given if required. Call at No. 126 West 35th-st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress solicits washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 216 West 29th-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SUPERIOR ENGLISH girl, City or country, as seamstress, nurse, or chamber-maid. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish girl, speaking English, in this City or Brooklyn, as waitress, seamstress, or chamber-maid. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A situation for his coachman; a trustworthy, sober young man; City or country; experienced, safe, accustomed City driver, excellent groom; perfectly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; also gardening and care of furnace; can milk, and is not afraid to work; will make himself useful, respectful, willing and obliging; wages moderate. Address Devies, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CAPItal man; thoroughly understands his duty, and the training and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations. Can be seen for two days at 25th-st. and 5th-av., (Carriage Repository.)

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

To solicit subscriptions to the stock or membership of the Industrial Exhibition Company.

Apply at No. 925 Broadway,
one door above 21st-st.

All persons interested in seeing a Crystal Palace in New-York are requested to call.

A LADY CRITICALLY EDUCATED in the English language with some knowledge of composition, and a fair copyist, wanted for occasional occupation; send where to be seen. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PUBLICATION OFFICE, a boy about sixteen or seventeen years of age; must write a good hand, be quick and correct at figures, and willing to apply himself to business. Address, giving references and full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 5,629 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, WELL-BRED BOY, who is willing to make himself generally useful; wages $3 per week; hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Address, in handwriting of applicant, H. J. RUGGLES, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

Curtain rises at 7½. Admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents; reserved chairs, 50 cents and $1 extra; boxes, $15 and $12.

AUGUSTIN DALY........Sole Lessee and Manager

ROUND THE CLOCK.
ROUND THE CLOCK.

The most instantaneous and complete success ever made on the New-York stage.

This immense theatre crowded with SURGING MASSES OF DELIGHTED HUMANITY every evening.

EVERY NIGHT
and
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.

Will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new local sensational "FOLLY," in four acts, entitled
ROUND THE CLOCK.

Every scene new; 1,000 new costumes including a UNIQUE TABLEAU, representing the fashions and dress for 5,000 years, and entitled
THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

THE CAST includes the following array of STAR TALENT.

MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
MISS EMMA HOWSON,
THE MAJILTONS, and THE LAURIS.

Mr J. W. Jennings, Mr. G. F. Ketchum, Miss Ella Dietz, Mr. James Meade, Miss Annie Deland, Mr. Martin Golden, Mr. E. Pierce, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mr. E. Candwell, Master Devere, Mme. Lauri, Miss Cassidy, Mr. E. Chapman, Mr. A. E. Enos, Mr. Meade, Mr. Dooney Harris, Mr. Johnny Aaron, Mr. C. Hirsee, Mr. John Lauri, Mr. Harry Lauri, Mr. Charles Lauri, Mr. Julian Cross, Mr. Enos, Mrs. Yeamans, Miss Roberta Norwood, Miss C. Bronte, Miss Rice, Miss Helen Strange, Mr. James Peakes.

The whole to conclude with a new and Original CAN-CAN, arranged by Mr. John Lauri, and in which the whole Company will take part, led by
THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS.

Seats may be secured TWENTY DAYS in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Begins at 8.

Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Augustin Daly.

Third week
of
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
and
LAST PERFORMANCES.

Characters by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. JAS. LEWIS, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Miss JENNIE YEAMANS, Mr. WM. DAVIDGE, Mr. W. J. LEMOYNE, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. J. A. MACKEY, Mr. GEORGE DEVERE, Mr. J. H. BURNETT, Miss GERTY NORWOOD, Mr. WM. BEEKMAN, Mr. F. CHAPMAN, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss SARAH JEWETT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.

LAST MATINEE
of
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10, THE BARONESS, a new French drama, for the first time, in which Mrs. C. D. ABBOTT will make her first appearance.

IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL for speedy production, Sheridan's brilliant comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Positively the
LAST NIGHTS
of Sardou's great play
AGNES,
and the
LAST NIGHTS
OF MISS AGNES ETHEL'S ENGAGEMENT.

77th to 84th performance of AGNES, SATURDAY matinee at 1½ o'clock. Evening performance begins at 8.

In active preparation Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S new romantic drama written expressly for this theatre and entitled ATHERLEY COURT, in which

Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Miss PHILLIS GLOVER, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss MARY GRISWOLD, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. EDWARD LAMB, Mr. T. F. MACKAY, Mr. GEORGE PARKES, Mr. J. P. BURNETT, Mr. J. H. MONTGOMERY, Mr. W. B. LAURENS, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, and other members of the GREAT COMEDY COMPANY engaged at this theatre will appear.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
OF
MR. SOTHERN
AS
LORD DUNDREARY.
CROWDED HOUSES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

The immense demand for seats necessitates the opening of the box-book for the securing of seats,
ONE MONTH
IN ADVANCE.

LORD DUNDREARY. LORD DUNDREARY.
EVERY EVENING,
AT 8, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
AT 1½ P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Mr. S. B. MILLS. Dr. L. DAMROSCH.

"The opening concert was a gratifying success."—*Herald*.

SECOND SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

"The attendance was excellent and the performance one of the most satisfactory that has been given this season."—*World*.

ASSISTED BY EMINENT VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL TALENT.

"Every number of the programme whereof the length admitted an encore was redemanded."—*Times*.

THIRD SOIREE THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

"The performance was received with considerable enthusiasm, well merited."—*Tribune*.

Tickets can now be obtained at Steinway Hall and principal music-stores.

STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

Dec. 7, at 8 P. M. Dec. 21, at 8 P. M.
Dec. 28, at 2 P. M. Jan. 4, at 8 P. M.

Musical Director and Conductor..J. H. BONAWITZ

Vocal and instrumental soloists, and a full orchestra.

These concerts are not only to acquaint the public with the compositions of the old masters, but also to introduce the meritorious compositions of the modern school.

The price of admission will be moderate, so as to permit every lover of music to attend these entertainments. General admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Balconies, 25 cents.

SECOND PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

By the Band of the
Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.,
at the Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents, admitting one.

For sale by members of the regiment, and at Colfax & Overton's, No. 234 Broadway; W. A. Pond, No. 547 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway; T. Tate, Jr., & Co., No. 854 Broadway; Schubert & Co., No. 23 Union-square, and at the door.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &c., for sale and to hire; fine clothing, Broadway misfits, &c., 40 per cent. less than original cost. SHEA, the Clothier, 427 Broome-st., one block east Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer,
Sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
THURSDAY, 5TH, and FRIDAY, 6TH,
at 11 o'clock each day, at our sales-rooms,
No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.,
MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Of fine modern European oil-paintings, to be sold without reserve, under foreclosure, embracing among them choice works of the following eminent artists, viz.:

The Gossips, by Prof. Sondermann, of Dusseldorf.
Love and Art, by Prof. E. Stammel, of Dusseldorf.
Wild Flowers, by H. Von Seben, of Brussels.
Le Printemps, by C. Voillemot, of Paris.
Chickens, by DeBeul, of Brussels.
The Lovers Surprised, by C. Boon, of Brussels.
"Hard Up," by H. E. Reyntjens, of Holland.
Market Scene—Candle Light, by H. F. J. Vermeulen, of Amsterdam.
Luxury, by C. Swinks, of Holland.
Feeding the Pets, and Waffle-seller, by F. De Brakeleen and others.

ALSO,
Ten very fine water-colors, of the English school, by Hayes, Clark, Cattermole, &c.

ALSO,
An invoice of about 200 fine European paintings, consigned direct and never before exhibited, by well-known and favorite artists, comprising landscapes, marines, fruits and flowers, figure pieces, &c., &c., all of which are richly framed, and to be sold without reserve, to close consignments for foreign account. They will be on exhibition MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 2d, 3d, and 4th, with catalogues.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CHINESE, JAPANESE AND EAST INDIA GOODS.

F. COLTON will sell, commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, the entire stock and fixtures of Messrs Fountain & Co., Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Most, if not all, of these goods have been especially imported by the above-named well-known house, and excel in quantity and variety any collection ever offered to the public. Among this assortment may be found elegant Chinese and Japanese vases, rich cabinets and china-ware, tea-poys, fancy boxes, camels' hair shawls, scarfs, bronzes, lacquered goods, dress goods, silks and satins, Chinese teas, Persian rugs, mats, elegant fans, sandal-wood goods, &c., &c.; together with an innumerable selection of curious articles of vertu. Also, all the store-fixtures, glass-cases, counters, &c., &c.

Catalogues, with full particulars, ready on Saturday, Nov. 30.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.

GRAND SALE OF FINE BRONZES, CLOCKS, FIGURES, COUPS, &c., Leather and Inlaid Dressing-cases, Opera and Field Glasses, &c.

JOHNSTON VAN & TASSELL will sell, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.:

A very large assortment of fine clocks of every description, with vases, figures, and coups to match; fine leather and inlaid gents' and ladies' dressing-cases and work-boxes, cabinets, glove-boxes, folios, desks, &c.

A large line of splendid opera and field glasses.
WILL BE ON VIEW MONDAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON.
MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1872.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
FIRST TIMES this season of the great drama of ON HAND.

BURLESQUE.
MONDAY Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
An entirely new Fairy Musical Burlesque and Pantomime, by JAS. BARNES, Esq., entitled
THE GOLDEN BUTTERFLY.
THE GOLDEN BUTTERFLY,
in which the great BURLESQUE TROUPE will appear.
Pauline Markham,
Lisa Weber,
Belle Howitt,
Aggie Wood,
Theresa Wood,
Geo. Atkins,
L. J. Mestayer,
A. H. Sheldon,
and others.

DRAMA.
MONDAY Evening at 8.
First time this season of the great actor, Mr
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in the renowned sensation drama of
ON HAND,
ON HAND,
ON HAND,
ON HAND,
ON HAND,
ON HAND,
Or,
TRUE TO THE LAST,
with all its original effects and cast to the entire strength of the Superior Company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager.

LAST WEEK but ONE of
MISS NEILSON.

In compliance with the great desire to witness Miss Neilson as Rosalind, the Management respectfully announces

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
as positively the Last Three Nights of
MISS NEILSON
in her great character of
JULIET.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
The only three nights of
MISS NEILSON
in her charming impersonation of
ROSALIND,
in Shakespeare's Sparkling Comedy, "AS YOU LIKE IT."

MR. WALLACK as MERCUTIO and JACQUES.
MR. WHEELOCK as ROMEO and ORLANDO.
LAST NEILSON MATINEE but ONE,
and last appearance but one of
MISS NEILSON as ROSALIND.
On SATURDAY, at 2.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In active preparation a Historic, Pictorial Drama, in five acts, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled:
THE LILY OF FRANCE.
Founded on the Story of Joan of Arc.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2 at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
Ambroise Thomas' opera of
MIGNON,
MIGNON,
MIGNON,

With the THREE PRIME DONNE.
MME. PAULINE LUCCA,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
SENORA SANZ.

Signors VIZZANI, LYALL, JAMET, and others.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4 at 8 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 1 P. M.
LAST GRAND MATINEE.

Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music.

Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

OLYMPIC. LYDIA THOMPSON.

Last Week of the Triumphant Engagement of the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

This Evening and Wednesday Matinée,
KENILWORTH,
with Ballet, and all its attractive specialties.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, Farewell Benefit of MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.

BLUE BEARD; also presented for the last appearance of the Company, Saturday Matinée, Dec. 7.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, a Special Performance for the benefit of Messrs. Kelly & Leon, severe sufferers by the calamitous fire of the 28th inst., which totally destroyed their Theatre and effects.

OLYMPIC.—TRIUMPHANT RE-ENTREE of Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and the NEW PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.

Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock,
With Offenbach's celebrated Opera Bouffe,
LA BELLE HELENE.

Mlle. AIMEE in her charming rôle of La Belle Helene. Mons. JUTEAU in his highly-successful rôle of Paris. Mlle. ROLAND, Messrs. DUCHESNE, LECUYER, Nardin, Julien, Marcus, Miles. Juteau, Vandame, Deschamps. Full Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Mons. Von Gheele. In active preparation LE PETIT FAUST, and the newest of all operas, LES CENT VIERGES. Princesas before. The sale of seats will commence on Friday at the box-office and at Schirmer's music-store, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER.

TRIUMPHANT RESULT OF
SIX MONTHS' PREPARATION.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF
THE GREAT SPECTACLE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec 2, 1872.

Second representation of the beautiful play, entitled LEO AND LOTOS,

with its glorious pageantry, beautiful scenery, exquisite music, and the
FINEST BALLET IN THE WORLD.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
LOUISE LICHTMAY'S GRAND OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock.
FRA DIAVOLO.

Orchestra chairs, $1 50; reserved seats, $1; general admission, 75c.; single seats in private boxes, $1 50; proscenium boxes, $15. Tickets at the Terrace Garden Theatre office, on 59th-st.; also, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st., and at Koch Bros., No. 285 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery.

THE GREAT DELEHANTY AND HENGLER
Delehanty and Hengler....as..........The Hottentots
Delehanty and Hengler.........."Among the Roses."
A NEW DRAMA, DUNDERBECK IN A FIX.
MISS MACY ROADCAP in SONGS and DANCES.
TONY PASTOR'S GREAT TROUPE OF STARS.
MATINEES TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2½.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.

MORE NOVELTIES. IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS
First-appearance since his return from California of
Mr. J. W. McANDREWS,
The favorite old Plantation Delineator.

LECTURES.

STANLEY'S LECTURES.
STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. HENRY M. STANLEY,
THE DISCOVERER OF DR. LIVINGSTONE,
will deliver his first lecture in America,
at Steinway Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1872, on LIFE IN CENTRAL AFRICA and THE HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Admission $1; reserved seats fifty cents extra.

ALL WISHING TO LEARN THE
TRUE METHOD OF
SPEAKING FRENCH WITH FLUENCY,
WILL ATTEND THE
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL, TO-MORROW NIGHT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. H. M. STANLEY
FIRST LECTURE OF MR. HENRY M. STANLEY
IN BROOKLYN, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1872.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 *PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at* very low prices for cash, *or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments, the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for* $275 *cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

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CHAMBERS & SON, No. 101 4th-av.
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UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS $275, $300, &c.
"BRADBURY" $1,000 SQUARE GRAND AT $300.
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ELEGANT 7⅓ ROSEWOOD-CARVED
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FOR OWNER'S ACCOUNT.

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First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
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SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

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A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE pupils on the piano, to whom particular attention will be given; $10 per term. No. 138 West 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A CABINET PIANO; TO BE seen between 10 and 1 o'clock. 115 West 28th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th st., New-York, are out with a new edition of Dr. E. FOOTE'S PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. This book is beautifully printed and bound in one volume of nearly 1,000 octavo pages, embellished with two hundred illustrations. The author is a bold yet pleasing writer, as well as a successful practitioner in this City. The book has already had an immense sale, and is one of the most appropriate Holiday Gifts to be found in the market. Price $3 25; to be had only of agents, or of the publishers. Contents table sent free.

Agents wanted everywhere.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

THE MISSOURI.

Arrival of the Morro Castle with Four Survivors.

Interesting Narrative of Some of the Rescued Crew.

Intense Sufferings at Sea—Deaths from Hunger and Thirst—Inhuman Conduct of the Boat's Crew Commanded by Capt. Culmer.

The Atlantic Mail Company's steam-ship Morro Castle reached this port yesterday morning from Havana and Nassau, bringing among its passengers four men supposed to have been lost at sea at the burning of the Missouri, in October last. Their names are James A. North, third assistant engineer, of Rondout; John Frany, first assistant engineer, of No. 118 Charlton-street, New-York; Charles Sinclair, oiler, and Charles Conway, fireman, both also of this City. These men, with five others, Marx Anthony, oiler; Thomas Eagan, coal-passer; —— Macaulay, fireman; Michael Shehan, porter, and the barber of the Missouri, a German, lowered a boat from that ship while it was in flames, and, without compass or food, put out to sea. Besides them, twenty other men dropped into the boat, which filled with water, and before it could be righted, they were drowned. On the third night after drifting away from the Missouri, Anthony and the German barber became insane, threw themselves out of the boat, and were not seen again. A few hours later, the other three lay down in the boat and died of hunger and thirst at the feet of the four survivors. And then the strength of the latter began to fail, and sores broke out over their bodies from the hips down to the feet. The waves had been running high all this time, and every few minutes drenching them with brine. At the close of the eighth day the boat ran on the beach at Abaco Island; the four men crawled on shore, and found a well half filled with brackish water, of which they drank copious draughts, and then, huddling together, lay down on the ground, fainting with fatigue and hunger, and slept. In the morning they broke open the window of a wrecker's hut, lighted a fire, and made some tomato-soup, of which they sipped a moderate quantity. Then they launched their boat, and tried to reach the mainland, but, night coming on, they returned to Abaco. When the morning of the tenth day dawned, they tottered down to the beach again, a distance of half a mile, reaching it in two and a half hours, but found themselves too weak to launch the boat. They then dropped on the sand, and, on trying to sit up, fell down again from sheer exhaustion. With a desperate effort, they managed to stick an oar upright in the beach, hoisting thereon one of their shirts, as a signal of distress, and all four lay down to die. Shortly after, a sloop, owned by a Mr. Carrie, hove in sight, and, the quick eye of his son, who was on board, catching a glimpse of the signal, the men were rescued from their perilous position.

Frany's wife was on Pier No. 4, North River, when her husband landed, yesterday morning, and accompanied him home. There he further informed the TIMES reporter as follows: After we had drifted away from the Missouri, we came near a boat with twelve men. I asked them, for God's sake, to take us on board, as we were in a dying condition. They said, and Mr. Turell, of Nassau, made himself particularly conspicuous in resisting our request, "No, we have quite enough already." I told them that their boat would hold twenty-five men, but it was no use; they would not help us. Before they went off, Capt. Culmer, who had charge of their boat, threw us a bucket to bale our boat out with. I made answer, and said: "You might as well attempt to bale the sea out." When I saw them going, I said: "Mark my words, you are leaving us to death when you might save us." Then we lost sight of them altogether. This was at noon. All that night we suffered intensely from the sea continually breaking over us. We had four oars in the boat and life-preservers, but no compasses or food. Finally we landed at Powell's Cay, Abaco. The sloop which went to our rescue landed us at Green Turtle Cay, where a Mr. Sanders chartered the schooner Quick, which conveyed us to Nassau.

North, the third assistant engineer, in giving an account of their sufferings at sea, said that Anthony went crazy on the afternoon of the second day. The second night was like the first, only intensified by the complaints of the starving men and by the ravings of Anthony. When the morning broke and no prospect of land or a sail could be made out, the spirits of all fell completely. A shoal of sharks—the sailors' horror—swam around the boat, seemingly certain of their prey. The barber, Wm. Sterr, became crazy toward afternoon. He was terribly emaciated with hunger and thirst. About dark he died, and a sea swept him off. Before morning Shehan, the porter, and Marx Anthony jumped overboard in a fit of insane frenzy. It was on the morning of the fourth day that their hunger seemed to have left them. The tortures of thirst were intensified so as to be almost unendurable. McCurdon gave in to it, and he threw himself over backward into the sea.

Thomas Eagan, one of the five left alive on the morning of the fourth day, while describing a splendid entertainment in which he was engaged, suddenly fell forward and died. He was thrown overboard, and a shark took him before their eyes.

THE NEW SHIPPING ACT.

Important Decision by Judges Benedict and Woodruff—Its Constitutionality Maintained.

In the case of George Koppu and Thomas Anderson, convicted of boarding a German bark, as "runners" for a sailor's boarding-house, in violation of the new shipping law of June, 1872, Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday rendered the following decision:

Upon the trial of the defendant upon an indictment for the offense of boarding a vessel without permission of the master, in violation of section 62 of the Shipping act of June 7, 1872, it was ruled, under objection in behalf of the defense, as follows, to wit: that First, the enactment contained in the sixty-second section of the act under which the indictment is framed, is a valid enactment within the scope of the power granted by the Constitution of the United States. Second, the section in question creates a criminal offense against the United States, punishable by means of an indictment and conviction in a criminal proceeding, and upon such conviction, by reason of the effect of the language of the sixty-second and sixty-fourth sections, taken together, a penalty not exceeding $200 is to be imposed by the Court, and the offender may be imprisoned until the payment thereof not exceeding six months. Third, it is unnecessary for the Government in such a prosecution to prove that the prisoner was not in the United States service, or was not duly authorized by law to go on board the vessel. Fourth, the proof that the prisoners were runners, employed by a person who held a license to keep a sailor's boarding-house, under the statute of the State of New-York, passed March 21, 1866, did not show the prisoner to be exempt from the prohibition of the section in question. Fifth, the prisoners, by climbing from a boat upon the rail of the ship in the act of entering upon the ship, without permission given, rendered themselves liable to punishment as provided in the sixty-second section. Sixth, proof that the master of the ship was not on board the vessel, and that the mate then in command gave no permission to the defendants to board the vessel, and caused their arrest on the spot, was sufficient to support a conviction, in the absence of any evidence showing a permission by the master. Seventh, the offense is committed by boarding in the Bay of New-York, without permission, an inward-bound vessel laden with cargo to be landed at a pier in New-York City, before the arrival of the vessel at such pier, although it appears that at the time of the boarding the vessel was temporarily at anchor in the bay. Eighth, considering the general language of section sixty-two, and in view of the evil sought to be remedied thereby, and of the nature of the prohibition therein contained, the section is to be considered as intended to protect foreign vessels as well as vessels of the United States, and the fact that the vessel boarded by the prisoners was a foreign vessel, is, therefore, of no avail as a defense in a prosecution under this section. These several rulings I have re-examined in the light of the argument which has been had in respect to them, and I am satisfied of their correctness. The statute in question being new, and its language in many instances inartistic and obscure, I have thought proper to submit the question raised to the consideration of the Circuit Judge, and he concurs with me in the opinion that the rulings stated are correct. There must, therefore, be judgment upon the verdict.

Counsel for the prisoners then asked that sentence should be light, the prisoners being poor men and ignorant of the law. Assistant District-Attorney Davies did not oppose this in moving for sentence, and Koppu and Anderson were then sentenced to pay a fine of $50 each or be imprisoned for six months.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

The Broadway Conflagration—Investigation by Fire-Marshal McSpedon.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon, yesterday, commenced an investigation into the origin of the fire at Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway on Thursday day morning last, which involved the destruction of the Arion Concert-saloon and Kelly & Leon's Theatre.

The following testimony was taken:

Jacob Shannon, being sworn, said: I live at No. 316 East Thirteenth-street; I was cashier of the Arion saloon; on the morning of Nov. 28 I left the place about twenty minutes past one o'clock; left Mr. Charles Carson and Mr. Charles Seymour there; Carson had the lunch counter, and Mr. Seymour was a friend of his; Carson was to close up; our stage was built under the stairway leading to Kelly & Leon's Theatre; we built it last March; have made no change in it since; the footlights were sunk before the surface of the stage; the wood-work about them was all covered with tin; the lights above the stage were gas jets, attached to a pipe passing above the stage, from side to side, horizontally, the light being about two feet from the floor above, which was protected by tin nailed thereto; in the basement of No. 720 was a lager-beer saloon, extending the entire length of the main building, and back of that, descending a few steps, was a large room, used as a kitchen, which extended partially under our stage; I cannot say that this place was used as a kitchen at the time of the fire; our place was heated by one large stove, which was placed in the middle of the hall, underneath the theatre, and the pipe ran diagonally into a flue in the north wall; our meter was about five feet south of the stage and down-stairs on a level with the yard; the gas was not shut off at the meter; at night there was no passage-way on that side of the house leading from the main building to the theatre; the space under the theatre was filled with rubbish of all kinds which had been accumulating since the theatre was opened; there was also a quantity of shavings there; every time any carpenter-work was done all the shavings were left there; the proprietor of the Arion had $2,500 insurance, and the loss will be about $9,500; we thought our place so safe, as regards fire, that for some time we had no insurance; under the main entrance from the street to the theatre was a corresponding passage leading from the coal vaults in front back to the dressing-rooms of the theatre, passing under our stage; at a point about under the foot of the stairs leading into the theatre were three gas-meters, and beside them a gas jet which was very dangerous; it was left burning night and day, and I have frequently put it out; I do not know whether it was burning on the night of the fire or not; there were three lights along that passage-way, between the meters and the theatre; they were usually lighted during the evening; the lights were about a foot from the floor, and were not protected; this passage-way was used exclusively for the lessees of the theatre.

Mr. Carson was also examined, and testified that he went through the saloon before leaving and saw that all the lights were extinguished; he did not know whether the light in the passage-way was burning or not.

Mr. McSpedon has come to the conclusion that the fire originated from the ignition of the wood-work surrounding the gas jet in the passage-way referred to, which was evidently left burning, and was entirely unprotected.

Fires Yesterday.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a row of frame stables in the rear of Nos. 626 and 628 Third avenue, occupied by Robert Reilley, Patrick Foy, James Feeley, and John Brown. The flames spread very rapidly, owing to the high wind prevailing at the time, and the buildings and their contents were almost entirely destroyed. There were six horses in the stables when the flames broke out, and four of the animals were burned to death. They were owned by Reilley, Brown, Fay and Feeley, and were valued in the aggregate at $1,000. The animals were not insured. The buildings were owned by Reilley, and the loss on the same is estimated at $1,000. Foy sustains a loss of $2,000 on furniture stored in the stables, and which was not insured. The upper portion of the stables was occupied by Peter Cassidy as a carpenter-shop; damage $2,000—no insurance. The flames extended to the front building, No. 628 Third-avenue, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Glynn, and occupied by Thomas Utze, wheelwright; loss on building $1,000—no insurance. Mr. Utze sustains a loss of $2,000 on stock, tools, &c.; no insurance. The fire was caused by the careless use of a candle in the stables by a lad.

At 9 A. M. a slight fire occurred at No. 501 West Twenty-ninth-street, caused by the occupants, who were endeavoring to thaw out a frozen water pipe; damage, $50.

At 9:20 A. M. a fire occurred in the apartments of John Gick, on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 423 Third-avenue, caused by carelessness with a light. Damage to furniture, &c., $200; insured for $800 in the Ætna Company, of Hartford. The building is owned by Chas. C. Pinckney; damage $100; insured.

At 10½ A. M., a slight fire occurred in the oyster-saloon of Chas. H. Duhrkoop, No. 63 East Thirteenth-street, caused by a defective flue. Damage $50.

At 1¾ P. M., a fire occurred in the four-story brick building No. 52 Water-street, occupied by Goodkind & Brother, liquor dealers. Damage to stock and building, $300; fully insured.

Fire at Wallack's Theatre.

At 10½ o'clock on Friday night, while the audience at Wallack's Theatre were enjoying the comicalities of Mr. Sothern, in "Our American Cousin," Officers Hitchman and Quackenbush, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who were on duty there, discovered a fire in the hallway leading from the theatre to the street. The policemen, with rare forethought and commendable promptitude, proceeded at once to extinguish the fire without an alarm, and succeeded so well that the flames were put out without the audience knowing anything about what was going on in their immediate vicinity. A panic was thus avoided. The fire was found to have originated from a defective flue leading from the boiler in the basement to the Russian bath establishment on the second floor. The damage by the fire will not exceed $20.

Fires in Brooklyn—Burning of a Coffee and Spice Mill—Loss, $60,000.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning in the coffee and spice mills of Arbuckle & Bros., Nos. 73 to 83 Water-street, causing a complete destruction of the interior of the whole premises. The fire originated in the printing department of No. 73, and soon extended to the adjoining premises. Fire-marshal Keady made a close investigation into the cause of the fire, but could not learn that any fire had lately been used in that part of the mills. The buildings were owned by Nesbit & Sons, No. 28 South-street, New-York, and were valued at $60,000. Three of them were entirely destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $30,000. Insured in the following companies: Equitable, $6,000; Nassau, $4,500; St. Paul, Minn., $1,500; Lenox, $1,500; Washington, $1,500. The loss on stock and machinery is about $30,000; insured in the Niagara for $14,500.

A small frame house, owned by J. Rogers, at the foot of Court-street, was burned yesterday. Loss, $150.

There have been thirty fires in Brooklyn during the past month.

No. 28 Portland-avenue, damaged by fire on Friday, was insured in the Long Island and Jefferson Insurance Companies for $7,500.

A fire was discovered yesterday on the second floor of No. 271 Rutgers-street, owned by J. Chamberland, and caused a damage of about $50.

The shanty on Columbia-street, near King, belonging to John Reilly, was yesterday destroyed by fire, causing $100 damage. Not insured.

Fire at Caldwell, N. J.—A Church Destroyed.

The old Presbyterian Church, at Caldwell, N. J., was burned on Friday night, causing a loss of $8,000; insured for $2,500. The edifice was dedicated in 1796, and was one of the oldest churches in the State. It had recently been put in complete repair at a cost of $1,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

New-York Yacht Club—A List of Transfers and Entries.

The following are the changes which have taken place in the New-York Yacht Club since the publication of the 1872 list, in the matter of transfers and entries, showing eight transfers of vessels, five vessels out of Club, and six entries, including the Wave, steamer, of which Mr. Henry Harley is owner:

Name.	From.	To.
Argo	John W. Russell	Out of Club.
Breeze	A. C. Kingsland	H. P. Kingsland.
Calypso	E. D. Morgan	J. J. Astor.
Dreadnaught	S. Samuels	A. B. Stockwell.
Dudley	J. E. Gladvin	Out of Club.
Eva	S. J. Macy	E. B. Grubb.
Halcyon	Jas. R. Smith	Out of Club.
Josephine	B. McDurfee	Lloyd Phoenix.
Magic	F. Osgood	Rufus Hatch.
Mischief (str.)	Jacob Lorillard	Out of Club.
Narragansett	F. G. Dexter	Out of Club.
Restless	J. J. Astor	G. G. Haven.
Sunshine	E. Burd Grubb	H. S. Hand.

ENTRIES.

Name.	Owner.
Ianthe	J. B. Herreshoff.
Irene	F. D. Harrison.
Rambler	Wm. M. Thomas.
West Wind	William Iselin.
Wave, (steamer)	Henry Harley.
Zinga	C. F. Ketcham.

Business in the Bankruptcy Court.

For the two weeks ending yesterday the following adjudications in involuntary cases were made by Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy: Thomas Kiernan, James W. Macauley, William Rynahan, William P. Hearn, Thomas D. Macguire, Peter W. Husted, Thomas Oxnard, John B. Brosseau, Marinus G. Coughlan, Edwin Church, Thomas C. G. Achilus, Almon Miller. Lewis Dell, Elijah C. Schenck and Aaron C. Schanck were discharged. John S. H. Clark filed a voluntary petition. Voluntary and involuntary petitions were filed by George A. Wundram and John Smith.

ESTIMATES FOR 1873.

The Fire Department and Bureau of Taxation.

Proposed Expenditure for the Ensuing Year—Detailed Account of the Various Items Included in the Estimates.

A private conference of the members of the Board of Apportionment was held, yesterday, at the office of the Controller, and the following estimates for the expenses of the Fire Department and Bureau of Taxation for the ensuing year were adopted:

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Apparatus	$35,000
Buildings, repairs, alterations, &c.	45,000
Contingencies	10,000
Coal and wood	20,000
Gas	12,000
General supplies	40,000
Horses	15,000
Horse feed and straw	35,000
Horse shoeing	6,500
Harness shop supplies	5,000
Hose shop supplies, including new hose	25,000
Machine and paint shop supplies	40,000
Rents	7,000
Telegraph supplies, &c.	25,000
Salaries—Commissioners, Attorney and Counsel, Medical Officer, Secretary, Clerks, Book-keeper, Superintendent of Horses, stable men, janitor, messengers, &c.	90,000
Telegraph Bureau—Superintendent, operators, battery men, line men, and bell ringers.	60,000
Repair shops—Superintendent, clerk, machinists, blacksmith, painter, wheelwrights, laborers, &c.	50,000
Bureau of Fire Apparatus—Superintendent of, and also of buildings, clerk, carpenters, plumbers, gas-fitters, calkers, janitor, and stablemen	27,000
Bureau of Combustibles—Chief clerk, tester, clerks, inspector, messenger, and oil collectors	15,000
Chief Engineers and assistants	29,000
33 Engine Companies, with twelve full paid men—	
33 foremen, $1,300	42,900
33 assistant foremen, $1,100	36,300
33 engineers of steamers, $1,200	39,600
33 assistant engineers of steamers, $1,100	36,300
264 firemen, $1,000	264,000
4 Engine Companies, with ten full paid men—	
4 foremen, $1,300	5,200
4 assistant foremen, $1,100	4,400
4 engineers of steamers, $1,200	4,800
4 assistant engineers of steamers, $1,100	4,400
24 firemen, $1,000	24,000
3 engine companies, not full paid—	
3 foremen, $1,300	3,900
3 assistant foremen, $1,100	3,300
3 engineers of steamers, $1,200	3,600
3 assistant engineers of steamers, $1,100	3,300
6 firemen, $1,000	6,000
18 hosemen, $300	5,400
12 hook and ladder companies, with 12 full paid men—	
12 foremen, $1,300	15,600
12 assistant foremen, $1,100	13,200
120 firemen, $1,000	120,000
2 hook and ladder companies, with 12 full paid men—	
12 foremen, $1,300	15,600
12 assistant foremen, $1,100	13,200
120 firemen, $1,000	120,000
2 hook and ladder companies, with 10 full paid men—	
2 foremen, $1,300	2,600
2 assistant foremen, $1,100	2,200
16 firemen, $1,000	16,000
2 hook and ladder companies, not full paid—	
2 foremen, $1,300	2,600
2 assistant foremen, $1,100	2,200
8 firemen, $1,000	8,000
12 laddermen, $300	3,600
Total	$1,264,900
To which is to be added, for construction of new buildings	100,000
Total	$1,364,900

BUREAU OF TAXATION.

4 Commissioners at $10,000 each	$40,000
1 Counsel	10,000
1 Surveyor	7,500
1 Assistant Surveyor	3,000
1 Secretary	4,000
17 Deputy Commissioners at $4,000 each	68,000
22 Clerks at $3,000 each	66,000
6 Clerks at $2,000 each	12,000
1 Superintendent	3,000
1 Messenger	1,200
Total for salaries	$214,700
Stationery, &c.	7,000
Contingencies	1,000
Total	$222,700

The following is a detailed account of the items composing the salaries above mentioned:

COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. H. Andrews, 151 2d av.	$10,000
Thomas J. Creamer, 46 Stuyvesant-st.	10,000
Nathaniel Sands, 220 East 17th-st.	10,000
——	10,000
E. F. Babcock, Secretary, Clifford House	4,000
Wm. F. Block, Surveyor, 119 East 61st-st.	7,500

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Dist.	
1..Peter Trainor, 107 West 28th-st.	4,000
2..John McGrath, 374 East 10th-st.	4,000
3..Peter Gillespie, 316 East 14th-st.	4,000
4..James Sheils, 219 East Broadway	4,000
5..James M. Henry, 126 East 83d-st.	4,000
6..F. B. Ewing, 135 2d-st.	4,000
7..David Miller, 143 Eldridge-st.	4,000
8..H. A. Barnum, Hoffman House	4,000
9..William Dodge, 12 Van Nest-place	4,000
10..F. C. Wagner, 313 East 13th-st.	4,000
11..Thomas A. Bancker, 231 East 31st-st.	4,000
12..Geo. Vanderpoel, 132 East 23d-st.	4,000
13..Robert T. Paine, 329 East 14th-st.	4,000
14..F. A. Thayer, West 198th-st.	4,000
15..Charles H. Yulalee, 206 East 10th-st.	4,000
Personal Department—E. J. Cadwell, Piedmont	4,000
At Large—Michael Coleman, 821 5th-st.	4,000
Henry Morgan, 647 Court-st., Br'klyn, ass't sur'r.	3,000
Secretary's Office, John E. Crowley, clerk	3,000
James J. Smith, 3 Essex-st., clerk	3,000
Dist.	
1..James Ramsey, 107 West 28th-st., clerk	3,000
2..Wm. C. Gover, 19 Norfolk-st., clerk	3,000
3..Simon Hazelton, 229 East 40th-st., clerk	3,000
4..Gershon Cohen, 321 West 18th-st., clerk	3,000
5..August Isaac, 21 Avenue A, clerk	3,000
6..R. G. Newkirk, 77 Rivington-st., clerk	3,000
7..Wm. P. Robinson, 249 West 21st-st., clerk	3,000
8..Challis D. Swain, 19 Barron-st., clerk	3,000
9..Charles M. Clancey, 191 Mott-st., clerk	3,000
10..O. H. Moore, 17 East 44th-st., clerk	3,000
11..Daniel Gillespie, 124 East 19th-st., clerk	3,000
12..Robert C. Sands, 220 East 17th-st., clerk	3,000
13..James H. Sherry, 409 East 123d-st., clerk	3,000
14..Wm. Hastings, No. 938 Hudson st., clerk	3,000
15..James D. Ames, 159 Bleecker-st., clerk	3,000
M. T. Copp, 204 East 19th-st., clerk	3,000
Matthew Burns, 270 Avenue A, clerk	3,000
Personal Bureau, clerk	3,000
George B. Raymond, 34 East 32d-st., clerk	3,000
John Gould, Chatham, N. J., clerk	3,000
O. C. Gardiner, 41 West 35th-st.	3,000
William Kellock, 21 Suffolk-st.	2,000
John McCauley, 48 Hester-st.	3,000
George B. Eaton	3,000
Peter Keyser, Tremont	3,000
General—Wm. J. Kent, 50 East Houston-st.	3,000
J. D. Anderson, 30 East 19th-st.	3,000
W. S. Williston, 17 Henry-st., superintendent.	3,000
Chas. C. Kellogg, 319 East 55th-st., messenger.	1,200
Charles E. Miller, 63 East 54th-st., counsel	10,000
Total	$214,700

A Protest Against the Edgewater Drainage Scheme.

There was another large meeting held at Stapleton, Staten Island, on Friday evening, over which Mr. B. F. Monis presided, and at which the tax-payers of Edgewater appeared in opposition to the drainage scheme as proposed by Root & Co. The principal address was made by Mr. Louis Dejonge, who declared that when he signed the petition for drainage he had no idea that the work would cost more than $30,000. He opposed the acts of Mr. Root and those who were with him in the work, which he was sure would cost, if carried out, more than $200,000. Mr. Theodore Frian claimed that the law was intended only for the drainage of swamps, bogs, and other low, wet lands, and that the Legislature did not intend that the people should not make a village on such territory. He also held that the maps drawn were not in accordance with the requirements of the law, and that the call of the Commissioners was void, the power to construct sewers lying only with the village corporation. Mr. A. Post spoke also against the sewerage scheme, and then Mr. Root read a statement of the work proposed, in which the cost was estimated at $120,000. He said they had already issued $10,000 in bonds, on which $3,000 had been borrowed for the work. Mr. Frian reiterated his objections to the maps, and offered a resolution, which was adopted unanimously, calling upon the Commissioners to stop all proceedings in the case. Other resolutions were adopted with a view to preventing a further issue of bonds, and, after many warm declarations against the entire scheme of Root & Co., the meeting adjourned.

Statistics for the Week.

There were 1,653 arrests by the Police in in this City last week.

There were reported last week 473 deaths, 385 births, and 194 marriages, showing an increase of 34 deaths and 18 marriages, and a decrease of 95 births, as compared with the figures of the preceding week. There were 12 cases of small-pox, and 5 deaths from that disease during the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 36 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday; estimated loss, $113,850; insurance, $172,100. The causes of the various fires were as follows: Carelessness, 15; children playing with matches, 1; foul chimneys, 2; gas-light set fire to window-curtains, 2; hot coals from stove, 1; hot coals from forge, 1; explosion of kerosene lamps, 3; upsetting of kerosene lamp, 1; overheated stoves, 2; overheated furnace, 1; overheated flues, 2; rats gnawing matches, 1; overheated and insecure stovepipes, 2; sparks from previous fire, 1.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

The wills of the following-named persons were proved during the past week: John F. Clen, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Thomas Stamp, of Flatbush; Henry Allmand, John F. Wrede, John R. Grice, Susan N. Nichols, James F. Curtis, and Margaret D. Moore, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted to the estates of Clarissa R. Howard, Edward M. Brady, Maria Rudolph, Peter H. Taws, Lena Vredenburg, James Strong, Eliza Wright, Phebe Clark, John S. Woodruff and C. Ahrens, all of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship were granted to Harriet C. Laws and Albert Cromwell, of Brooklyn.

REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

Meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church—Proceedings Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—At the morning session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, today, a resolution was adopted with reference to the Germantown (Penn.) Church property, authorizing and instructing the Philadelphia classis to institute legal measures for the recovery of the Market-square Reformed Church, and authorizing the Treasurer to furnish the necessary means.

At this afternoon's session a committee was appointed to consider the question of a union with the Reformed Dutch Church.

Fort Wayne, Ind., was selected as the place for holding the next session, in 1875.

The Dover Murder.

A post-mortem examination was yesterday held on the body of Mary Ann Moore, who was murdered by her husband, near Dover, N. J., on Friday morning, the physicians refusing to state the result. The inquest was postponed until to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The murderer Moore has not yet been arrested, and no trace of him is known. There is a great deal of excitement felt in the vicinity, as no less than four tragedies have taken place in the neighborhood in a year and a half.

Payments by the Controller.

The small pipe men were paid yesterday to Nov. 15, $8,247. The laborers on street repairs will be paid at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Controller's office, on Monday, the wages due them to Nov. 15, $5,859 40. The Fire Department rolls for the month of November have not yet been transmitted to the Controller.

Attempted Murder in Brooklyn.

D. Fleming, of Graham-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, while passing along Graham-avenue, at the corner of Pearl-street, was attacked by a man, who attempted to shoot him with a revolver, but the cap snapping, the weapon did not explode. The man then rushed upon Mr. Fleming, and struck him on the head with the revolver, inflicting a serious wound. Mr. Fleming, however, grappled with his assailant, and held on to him until the noise attracted the attention of Officer Bailey, who arrested the combatants and took them to the First Precinct Police Station, where Fleming made a charge against his assailant, who gave the name of John Levy, but refused all other information. The revolver was found in his possession.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Controller Green reports that $4,062,560 25 of taxes were received during the week in the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.

Maria Reddon, aged one year, fell into a tub of water at her parents' residence, No. 217 Mott-street, yesterday, and was drowned.

Dr. Ludwig Buechner delivered, at Steinway Hall, last night, the last of a course of four lectures on natural history and science.

A member of Grace Parish, in this City, has contributed $50,000 toward the endowment of a Church Home, under Dr. Henry C. Potter's charge.

Patrolman Dennis F. Welch, Ninth Precinct, and John Delaney, Twenty-first Precinct, were dismissed the Department by the Board of Police yesterday.

At the Stock Exchange, yesterday, resolutions expressive of sorrow and sympathy concerning the death of Edwin C. Frank, an old and esteemed member, were adopted.

A fire occurred at 5½ o'clock in the fancy-goods store of Jacob Kahan, No. 557 Eighth-avenue, caused by goods in the window taking fire from a gas-jet. Damage, $150; fully insured.

Mr. Edmund Yates delivered, last evening, his lecture, "The Princes of the Pen," Part II., before a fair audience, in the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street.

The Rhenish Saengerbund celebrated last night, at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, its twenty-fifth anniversary by a concert, for which a rich programme had been selected. The concert was followed by a ball.

The Consul of Denmark acknowledges the receipt of $2,169 85, contributions for the benefit of the sufferers by the Danish inundation. A sum of 1,500 rix dollars has been remitted to Copenhagen by cable, making a total of 3,500 rix dollars.

The public are cautioned against contributing to the funds of the City Mission and Tract Society, the State Woman's Hospital, the Juvenile Asylum, the Home for the Fallen, without written authority from the officers of these several institutions.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a stay of proceedings in the case of Henry Rogers, condemned to be executed on Friday next, for the murder of Officer Donohue in Brooklyn. Decision was reserved.

The Alexander Von Humboldt German Women's Aid Association gave their annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night, in which the members of several other German benevolent societies participated. The proceeds will go to the charitable fund established by the organization.

Police Surgeon Frederick Huchinson, of the First District, was yesterday dismissed by the Board of Police, and Dr. Chas. McLaurie was appointed in his place. Dr. F. Leroy Satterlee, was appointed Police Surgeon of the Second Surgical District, which comprises the Second, Fourth, and Twenty-sixth Precincts.

William St. John, No. 167½ Thompson-street; John B. Hoggs, No. 170 Wooster-street, and John Curtis, No. 47 Thompson-street, policy dealers, who had been arrested during the raid of Friday, were brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and held for trial in $300 bail each.

Henry Sherlock, one of a gang of corner loafers, who hang round Forty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, was held for trial by Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, for assaulting a liquor-dealer named Patrick McCullough, No. 553 Seventh-avenue, on the head, with a coal-scuttle, inflicting dangerous wounds.

A young man, giving his name as James Lyons, was arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by Detectives Tully & Dilks, of the Central Office as a suspicious character. Although nothing is known against the prisoner, his movements were deemed so suspicious that he is detained to await the result of an investigation.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Miss Tennie C. Claflin were brought before Commissioner Shields, yesterday morning, for the purpose of giving bail in $8,000 each on the suits brought against them in the United States Circuit Court, for sending obscene matter through the mails. As an officer from Jefferson Market Police Court was waiting to arrest them on another charge the case was postponed until today, to enable the prisoners to give bail in all the cases against them.

BROOKLYN.

There were 361 persons arrested by the police during the past week.

The Tax Collector received for taxes during the week $30,475 18.

The unknown man who walked off the dock at the foot of Little-street, and was drowned, on Monday night last, has been identified as John G. Tyson, of No. 195 Nassau-street.

The body of an unknown man, with red hair, attired in black cloth monkey-jacket, black cloth pantaloons and gaiter shoes, was found yesterday at the foot of Van Brunt-street, Red Hook Point.

There were 167 deaths during the past week. Of these there were: Small-pox, 1; diphtheria, 3; croup, 8; marasmus, 5; consumption, 20; brain disease, 15; bronchitis, 11; pneumonia, 24; old age, 3; debility, 6.

A row of three-story frame houses, in the course of erection at the corner of Lewis and Willoughby avenues, was blown down by the high wind yesterday afternoon. The buildings were owned by Capt. O'Leary, and were being erected by Mr. Kirkland. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

The body of Patrick Hassett, one of the laborers who was buried in the river by the falling of the wall at the burning of Woodruff & Robinson's stores, at the foot of Congress-street, was recovered last evening. From the position in which the body was found, it appears as if the unfortunate man had been driven head foremost into the mud, and kept in that position by the heap of rubbish that fell upon him.

The Court of General Sessions of Kings County opened yesterday, and the following prisoners pleaded "not guilty" to the charges made against them: Michael J. Bergen, assault and battery with intent to kill; Matthew Stapleton, manslaughter; Dr. Charles L. Tieman, manslaughter; Patrick, Hugh, and John Gavin, assault with intent to kill. Dr. Tieman was indicted for causing the death of a woman by malpractice.

Judge Pratt yesterday made a decision in the Supreme Court in favor of the validity of the will of the late John Kellum, the architect, by which he devised property worth over $2,500,000. This will had been contested by the son, Hiram Kellum, and has been before the Courts for some time, the objection being that a later will was in existence and had been secreted. Mr. Hiram Kellum's counsel will appeal from Judge Pratt's decision.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Peter Kearney has been assigned to the Riverhead Catholic Church, to succeed Father Carsella.

The annual election for three members of the Board of Trustees of the village of Flushing will be held to-morrow, 2d inst.

The stores of Messrs. Clark, Halsey, and Wiggins, Greenport, were entered by burglars on Friday night, and robbed of dry goods and groceries to the value of $500.

Rev. O. C. Cobb, pastor elect of the Reformed Church of Flushing, will enter upon his duties today. He will be installed on Tuesday evening, Dec 5. Rev. Dr. Forsyth, of West Point, will preach the installation sermon.

Commodore George Beling, of the Bayonne Yacht Club, and Isaac Magill, Jacob Hendrickson, and John H. Elsworth, arrested on complaint of Col. Aaron A. Degrauw, on the charge of attempting to steal the yacht Kaiser Wilhelm from her moorings in Jamaica Bay, and held in $1,000 to appear for examination, were discharged, yesterday, by Justice Snedeker. They then preferred charges against the Colonel of personating an officer, and he was arrested in the Court-room, and held in $1,000 bonds to appear at the Court of Sessions. By an order of the Supreme Court, the yacht has been placed in possession of the Sheriff.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Revival meetings are being held every night in the North Sing Sing M. E. Church, and are well attended.

Edward Brinckman, a resident of Washington-avenue, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Morrisania, had one of his legs cut off by a New-Haven Railroad train on Friday evening.

It has just been discovered that the books of the Town Clerk of the town of West Chester have been mutilated, and all the record of the proceedings of the Board of Town Auditors, from June 17, 1870, to Dec. 5 of that year, abstracted.

The December Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County, will commence at White Plains on Monday morning 2d inst., before Hon. C. E. Pratt, Presiding Justice; Hon. S. D. Gifford, County Judge, and two Justices of Sessions. The Circuit Calendar comprises 140 cases, and the Special Term Calendar 19.

STATEN ISLAND.

The new building and lot of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has been dedicated at Factoryville, cost $19,000.

Yesterday the body of an unknown man was found upon the beach, near Fort Tompkins. It was dressed in black coat and vest and dark pantaloons. The body was given in charge of Mr. Oats, undertaker, at Stapleton.

NEW-JERSEY.

The taxable property of New-Jersey is valued at $603,665,497, the largest valuation being that of Essex County, $123,520,000, and the lowest that of Cape May, $3,500,000.

A fire was discovered at 6 o'clock last evening in a building on Washington-street, Jersey City, owned by Mrs. Lynch, and used by a man named Connerty. The flames originated from a store in the building. Loss $100.

The jury in the case of Roger Boyle, charged with forgery, in having presented a forged check of $400 at the Hudson County National Bank, yesterday returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity, and the prisoner was discharged.

Frederick Boermann, residing at the West End, Jersey City, has been missing from home since Wednesday evening, at which time he went to New-York for the purpose of making some Thanksgiving purchases. The cause of his disappearance is unknown.

John Helzel, a German, thirty-three years old, residing on West-street, Newark, committed suicide, on Friday evening, by shooting himself through the mouth with a shot-gun. The act was the result of a quarrel which Helzel had with a step-son who was nearly as old as himself.

At 7½ o'clock last evening, Hugh Keernan, a laboring man, residing at No. 35 First-street, Jersey City, where he has a wife and family, was struck by the cow-catcher of a locomotive attached to a freight-train at the Henderson-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was taken up in an insensible condition, and removed to the Jersey City Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced not serious.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Egypt—for Liverpool.—Joseph Fletcher, Wm. Fletcher, Auguste Andrews, J. W. Kitson, Henry Bradley, Harry De Gautier, Rev. P. F. Faunt, Col. J. H. Taylor, Gen. W. W. Lowe, Wm. R. Taylor, James A. Mahon, Mrs. Ellen Brunscombe, Rev. Oscar Owens, Mr. and Mrs. R. Berryman and child, Mrs. W. H. McNeill, Miss Jenny McNeill, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Spencer, Miss M. R. Spencer, Lee T. Spencer, Strickland Spencer, Rev. H. W. Annis, John O. Connor, Sister Mary Angela, Sister Mary Claver, Thos. H. Reilley, Capt. Young, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Pearse and four children, A. W. Attwood, F. H. Newman, Geo. Grant, Hon. Walter Maxwell, E. B. Smith and wife, C. E. K. Sherman, wife, child and nurse, Rev. T. B. Sturgis and wife, Miss Lizzie Sturgis, Miss Annie Sturgis, Mrs. Sarah C. Chase, Miss Eliza D. Chase, Miss Sally C. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Scott A. Smith, John G. Smith, Geo. C. Smith, Miss Alice E. Cooke, Adelaide M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Livingston, Miss Livingston, Miss Huggins, Walter Ashlin, James Mawhinney, James Russell, James McDonald, Mrs. Ainly and infant, Austin Sloane.

Per steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre.—Paul Forbes, Mr. Forbes, Jr., William Young, T. S. Tredick, Mrs. T. S. Tredick, Miss Bailey, E. A. L. Roberts, Mrs. B. H. Hutton, Mrs. J. E. Hubbard, Mrs. H. C. Ayer, Miss Hattie Ayre, Countess de Moltke Hvittfeldt and maid, Miss Annie Scrymser, Miss Mary R. Merritt, Alfred Lockwood, Baroness de la Grange, children and maid, Miss E. Galvin, C. A. M. Globensky, Mrs. C. A. M. Globensky, Mrs. Tudor, E. R. Johnes, Mrs. E. R. Johnes, Miss Mary B. Johnes, Gen. E. B. Grubb, Mrs. E. B. Grubb, Miss Effie Grubb and Mrs. Grubb's maid, Jos. Eugene Antoine, Mrs. Hess and child, J. J. Howard, Miss May Howard, Dr. E. H. Champlin, Mr. Calderon, A. Calderon, H. S. White, Domingo Pujol, Mr. Parent, W. J. Pirrie, John Chrysostom, J. Pustiene, Emile Soudain, Andre Hentjes, Remy Balazard and son, Mr. Le Cesne, James Boisseranc, Francoise Lecor, Henri Desales, Mr. Claude, Mrs. Claude and four children, Mr. Lallier, Mlle. Chevalier.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND THE CLOCK.—Daly's new play fails in one particular. It hasn't photographed the rush to KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway, and under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where, in each establishment, the display of Furs for the ladies, and the Winter style of Hats for Gentlemen, create a decided sensation. "Time!"

[Advertisement.]

"Harsh, wrinkled skin regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—A. E. Roe, George Wells, William Hammond, John Montgomery, M. Daniels, Mrs. E. L. Kinney, infant and servant, E. Kinney, James Kinney, Miss K. C. Stiles, Mrs. Keeler, T. A. Lombard, wife and infant, Mrs. F. G. Montgomery, T. D. James, Jr., Mr. Crocker, Mr. Grund, H. Russell, W. Veitman, J. H. Kilbourne, Miss Smith, Mrs. Booth, G. Reno and wife, R. B. Brodie, H. Bohme, wife, infant and nurse, Mrs. Fanny Appel, John Taffe, H. Scranton and wife, Robert Dreher, Mrs. Dreher, Miss Emma Dreher, Miss Louisa Dreher, Miss Bertha Dreher, John Warren, John Brenner, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Deitz, Miss Charlotte Dix, Miss A. E. Wilbur, W. M. Hart, Mrs. Capt. Brock, B. H. Hart and wife, Morris Murphy, Miss Blumental, James Gurry, Mrs. A. Chappell and 2 children, Wm. Hord, Chas. Brown, James Henry, Robert Challison, Wm. Johnson, John Flock, John Moiles and wife, Miss Mary Tools, J. F. Curtiss, Thomas Boone, wife and infant, Booth Charlsworth, Frank Riley, John Carr, John Clarence, Mrs. F. S. Kinney.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for San Francisco.—F. Basham, Miss M. E. Wheeler, Henry Wardell, Benj. Wardell, Geo. Wicks, Master Banish and sister, Mr. Hathaway and wife, Geo. A. Catmus, W. Gibson and wife, Geo. Howe, Miss Delia Garity, P. J. Daly and wife, John Hall, wife and 2 children, Miss Mary A. Brennan, Henry Polhemus, R. D. Locke, Merritt E. Maury, E. Richards, Wm. King and wife, R. C. Crane, Jacob Mills and wife, Joseph Keeks and wife, Mr. E. Hamilton and wife, Dr. J. B. W. Bidlack, Miss Anna M. F. Berry, Clarence W. Upton, J. C. Wright, H. Wilson and wife, Gen. Samuel J. Bridge, Miss Catharine Griffin and niece. Way Passengers—Mrs. Tracy Robinson, Mrs. Capt. G. Smith, Mr. Bernard, J. E. Hollenbeck and wife, J. Montealegre, P. Mullarkey, W. A. Judson, A. G. Menocal, G. W. Richards, Arthur Abren, Dr. Aug. Navarro, Lieut.-Commander G. C. Schutz, Antonio Navarro, Peter Nelson, Juan Baptiste Constantine, H. J. Schenck, Peter Piton, H. Storne and wife, Lieut. J. F. Moser, Lieut. H. A. Leutze, Edward Diego, Capt. R. Searle, Carlos Martinez, D. R. Smith, R. C. Smith, George R. Cornwell.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—John Malloy, W. A. Cooley, C. A. Greenwood and lady, John Lawrence, wife, and 2 daughters, Miss T. L. Lovell, Miss A. Spaughter, Miss P. H. Gilbert, Miss Helen E. Gilbert, Miss Mary A. Gilbert, Miss Lula B. Gilbert, G. T. Mitchell and lady, Lewis Huntsman, E. J. Berry, John Clark, Geo. M. Davidson, Mr. Farrington and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:05 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon rises..5:21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:12 | Gov. Island.9:01 | Hell Gate..10:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Nov. 30.

Cleared.

Steam-ships John Gibson, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C., George B. Merrick; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Ocean Queen, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Hansa, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Glaucus, Walden, Boston; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, George Mackenzie; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Baltic, (Norw.,) Thomsen, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Alice Campbell, Gorham, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Bottone, Gibraltar for orders, A. P. Agresta; C. E. Jayne, Hawkins, Galveston, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; J. C. Lamb, (Br.,) Taylor, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Die Heimath, (Ger.,) Kraft, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fame, (Norw.,) Knudson, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Excelsior, Bowers, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Gustav Adolph, (Swed.,) Jansen, Cork or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Raffaele, (Ital.,) Savarese, Gibraltar for orders, John G. Seager; Fleetwing, (Br.,) Price, Harbor Grace, &c., R. P. Currie & Co.

Brig Nellie, Ashley, Cienfuegos.

Schrs. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; Walter Palmer, Call, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; J. M. Vandervoort, Homer, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; Mary A. Hyer, Hodgdon, Baltimore; J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City, N. C., Nov. 27, with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Templar, Bartlett, Rotterdam 55 ds., with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Limit Bros.; anchored outside the Bar.

Bark Mizaqua, (Br.,) Scott, Spencer's Bay, N. S., 7 ds., in ballast to J. Y. Whitney & Co.; is anchored outside the Bar.

Schr. Azelda & Laura, McIndoe, Barecoa 10 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; since strong N. N. W. winds. Left in port schr. Edw. de Hart, for New-York in 2 ds.

Schr. Lile, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Guswell, Cape Town, C. G. H., Oct. 3, with wool and skins to C. A. Auffmordt & Co.—vessel to master.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Baltic, Egypt and Batavia, for Liverpool; Hansa, for Bremen; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Europa, for Glasgow; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; Cleopatra, for Havana; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; George Cromwell and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30.—Arr. schr. Mary Mankin, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ships Manhattan, for New-York; Mercedita, for Boston; bark Anna, for the Canary Islands; schrs. H. S. Brooks, for New-York; Gettysburg, for Wilmington, Del.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 30.—Arr. bark Georgiana, Rotterdam, for Philadelphia.

The schr. J. W. Ingraham is reported at Brandywine, with her bowsprit carried away and one anchor lost.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 30.—Arr. steam-ship Leo from New-York.

Cld. ships D. W. Chapman, for Havre; Arewell, for Doboy; Melrose, for Bremen; brig Superb, for Hamburg.

Sld. steam-ships San Salvador, Huntsville, and Mississippi, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Seminole, for Boston; ship Colonist, for Liverpool; bark Merrington, for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 30.—The steam-ship Silesia, from Havre, for New-York, put into Halifax yesterday, short of coal.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—Arr., at daylight, steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, from New-York.

EXTRA!!!

UNION ADAMS & CO.

Have manufactured expressly for the present season a Splendid Variety of

House Coats,
Smoking Jackets,
Robes de Chambre,
Railway Rugs,
Traveling Shawls,
&c., &c., &c.,
Adapted to Comfort.

Second Story, Front,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

The "Light Running"
"Domestic"
BEST
Sewing-Machine

A MACHINE will be furnished (for trial) to RESPONSIBLE PARTIES with an instructor (without charge) upon application at our Warerooms, {96 CHAMBERS-ST. (temporary,) and 2 BOND-ST.,} N.Y., and 296 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. S.—Will remove early in 1873 to our new building, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE
AND DECORATIONS.
CURTAIN GOODS
AND COVERINGS.
LAMBREQUINS
AND LACE DRAPERIES.

The Largest Stock of New and Elegant Goods in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 657 and 659 Broadway.

I. NONNENBACHER & CO.
Manufacture and retail, at wholesale prices,
MOULDINGS,
PICTURE AND LOOKING-GLASS FRAMES, and
WINDOW-CORNICES.
Factory, No. 16 Pell-st., near the Bowery. Pell is the second block below Canal-st., west side.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

C. STEHR, No. 347 Broome-st., near Bowery, recommends his large and elegant stock of choice and assorted genuine Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders of his own manufacture.

N. B.—Repairing in all its branches promptly and carefully done.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Breslin, Purcell & Co.

Having become proprietors of the above well-known Hotel, we propose conducting it on a very liberal basis, and so as to command the patronage of the traveling public.

Its Central Location, each room with an outside exposure; its great variety of elegantly-furnished apartments for either Families or Single Gentlemen, the rooms with Bath, Closet, &c., attached, make it especially desirable for parties visiting the City, whether for pleasure or business.

The proprietors hope that their individual reputation will afford reasonable assurance that their friends and patrons will receive every comfort and attention while under their charge.

To their City patrons they have to announce that the RESTAURANT for Ladies and Gentlemen will receive their special attention, with Reduced Rates of Charges in every Branch, while the material and service shall be of the best.

Board, Four Dollars a Day

James H. Breslin,
Edward C. Purcell,
Peter Gardner,
Henry Gilsey,
John P. Acker.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1872.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502-504 BROADWAY
—ONLY.—
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEAL SKIN FUR,
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES OF
SACQUES AND TURBANS.
502-504 Broadway.
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WILLIAM JAFFRAY, President.
GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary.